# E ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2307.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1872.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

ROYAL INSTITUTION of GREAT BRITAIN,

Lecture Arrangements before Easter.

Dr. W. RUTHERFORD, F.R.S.E., Ten Lectures on 'The Circulatory and Nervous Systems,' on Tuesdays, January 18th to March 19th. Subscription, One Guinea.

Professor ODLING, F.R.S., Ten Lectures on 'The Chemistry of Alkalies and Alkali Manufacture,' on Thursdays, January 18th to Marsh 2st. Subscription, One Guinea.

WM. B. DONNE, Esq., Six Lectures on 'The Theatre in Shake-spear's Time,' on Saturdays, January 29th to February 34th. Subscription, One Guinea.

MONCURE D. GONNEY S. S.

seription, One Guines.

MONCURE D. CONWAY, Esq., Four Lectures on 'Demonology,' on Saturdays, March 2nd to 23rd. Subscription, Half-a-Guinea.

Subscription for all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas.

The FRIDAY EVENING MEETINGS will commence on Jan. 19th, at 8 o'clock. Professor ODLING will deliver a Discourse on 'The New Metal Indium,' at 9 o'clock.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Members are requested to apply to the Secretary. New Members can be proposed at any Monthly Meeting. When proposed, they are the Liberary and the Jacurus, to: and their Families are admitted to the Lectures at a reduced charge. Payment: First Year, Ten Guineas; afterwards, Five Guineas a Year; or a Composition of Sixty Guineas. H. BENCE JONES, Hon. Sec. Jan. 1872.

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JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

SOCIETY for the ENCOURAGEMENT of the FINE ARTS.
FOURTEENTH SESSION.

FIRST CONVERSATIONE, THURSDAY, 18th January, 1872, at the SOULETY of BRITISH ARTISTS GALLERY, SUFFULK, STREET, Four Conversacioni (with Ticket to admit one friend, Lectures, Exhibitions, &c., THURSDAY EVENINGS.—Annual Subscription, One Guinea. No Entrance GEORGE BROWNING, Hon. Sec. 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street.

A NTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE of GREAT
BRITAIN and IRELAND,
4, ST. MARTIN'S-PLACE, Trafalgar-square.
The FIRST ANNIAL MEETING of the Institute will be held at
the above Address, on MONDAY, the 15th January, at 5 o'clock r.m.
precisely, Sir JOHN LU BBOUCK, Bart. M. P. Predient, in the Char,
to receive the Report of Council for the past year, and the Treasurer's
Statement; to Elect the Officers and Council for the present year; to
hear the Presidential Address, and to transact General Business.
O. STANILAND WAKE. Director. C. STANILAND WAKE, Director.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—THIRD ORDINARY
MEETING of the 38th Session, TUESDAY NEXT, 16th Jan.
Prof. LEONE LEVI "On the Limits of Legislative Interference with
the Sale of Alcoholic Drinks.
Discussion at 9 o'clock.
12, St. James's-square, S. W.

SUNDAY LECTURE SOCIETY,
8T. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.
SUNDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 precisely.
TWENTY-FOUR LECTURES (in Three Series), ending 5th May,
1872, will be given.

TWENTY-FOUR LECTURES (in Three Series), ending 5th May, 1872, will be given.

The Second Series of Eight Lectures will be as follows:—
Jan. 14.—W. B. Carpenter, Esq., M.D., P.R.S., F.L.S., on "Epidemic Delusions, with a Reference to 'Spiritualistic' Maulfestations."

Jan. 31.—Schattian Evans, Esq., M.A., Ll.D. (Cambridge), on "King Life, Past and Present."

Jan. 23.—A. H. Green, Esq., M.A. (Cambridge), F.G. S. (of Her Majesty's Geological Survey), on "Ice as a Geological Agent, specially with regard to the way in which it has left its mark on the So.—A. Fordessor W. A. Houster, A., on "Stotians, Epicureanism, Feb. 18.—T. S. Cobbold, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S. (Swiney Lecturer on Geology, British Museum), on "The Skeleton of the Higher Vertebrates."

Peb. 13.—Lawson Tait, Esq. on "The Human Hand, as illustrating Peb. the Sheme of Creation."

Peb. the Sheme of Creation."

Path & Scheme of Creation."

March 2.—Jon A. Hialtalis, of Iceland, on "The Icelandic Language and its similarity to English—The Literature of Iceland, Old and Modern."

Member's Annual Subscription, 11. Payment at the door, Id., 6d., and (Reserved Seats) 18.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY for GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND is being formed. A Prospectus will be sent to persons desirous of joining it on addressing the Secretary, at the Office of the Quarterly Journal of Science, Boy-court, Ludgaté-bill.

ON DON INSTITUTION, FINSBURY-CHCUS.—
Dr ODLING, F.R.S. F.C.S., Fullerian Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution, will commence a Course of EIGHT LEC-TURE'S on "Elementary Chemistry," on MONDAY, Jan 18, at a o'clock precisely, to be continued on the Seven succeeding Mondays, at the same hour. Fee for the Course, 7s. 6d. The Course will be followed by an Examination for Prizes and Certificates, open to all Students under the age of Eighteen.

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THOMAS ROBINSON, Hon. Sec.

LADIES' COLLEGE, The WOODLANDS, Union-road, CLAPHAM-RISE.

The PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE on MONDAY, January 15th, when Classes will be formed for French, German, Italian, History, Mathematics, English Literature, Latin, Drawing, Singing, Music, &c.—The Lectures on Natural History and Chemistry will be resumed the following week.

KING'S COLLEGE.—GEOLOGY—Evening Classes.

-A Course of NINE LECTURES on Descriptive Geology and Paleonology, will be given, by the Rev. THOS. WILTSHIRE, M.A. F.G.S., on MONDAY EVENINGS, commencing JANUARY Smaled, and the Securatory, Kings College. London, on Monday States of the Securatory, Kings College.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London.—SCHOOL. Head Master-T. HEWITT KEY, M.A., F.R.S. Vice-Master-E. R. HORTON, M.A., Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

The LENT TERM will BEGIN for new Pupils on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, at 9 30 a.m. The School is close to the Gower-street Station of the Metropolitan Railways, and only a few minutes' walk from the termini of several other Railways. Prospectuses, containing full information respecting the Courses of Instruction given in the School, Fees, and other particulars, may be obtained at the Office of the College. JOHN ROBSON, B.A. Jan. 1, 1872.

[]NIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE FIRE ARTS.
Prof. E. J. POYNTER, A.R.A.
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No one above 19 years of age on the day of the Election will be
eligible as a Slade Scholar. Competitors must attend the Lay Chases
preceding the date of Election; they must therefore enter to those
Classes on or before January 31st, 1872.
Copies of the other Regulations relating to the competition for the
Scholarships, and to the conditions attached to their tenure, and also
application at the Office of the College.
JOHN ROBSON, B.A.,

JOHN BOBSON, B.A., Secretary to the Council.

INIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

The PROFESSORSHIP of MATHEMATICS in the University of Durham is NOW VACANT, and will be filled up on MARCH 16. The Salary is 400, per annum. The Appointment is made by the Warden. Candidates are requested to forward their Testimonials to A. Brankans, Esq., Warden's Secretary, on or before February 10.

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The NEXT TERM will COMMENCE on THURSDAY, 25th January.

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A Prospectus will be forwarded on application to the Rev. the Head
Master.

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FINCHLEY.

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Dec. 16th, 1871.

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German Languages and Literatures, Philosophy of Mind, Jurisprudence, Roman History and Constitutional History, will begin
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"A small black shrine, with figures carved in wood and painted white, with open grill in front, and two small entrance-doors, this chapel is about the size of the Holy Sepulchre. Six lamps were once kept burning at the shrine; each Catholic once kept burning at the shrine; each Catholic Canton in the League supplying oil for one undying lamp; but now the Radicals are masters, they have let these lights die out for lack of oil. No light is wanting now; for every pilgrim has it on his soul to give one dip at least; and every corner of the shrine, from grill to shaft and ledge, is reeking with the stench, and cracking with the least of walting way. A pricet and his resistants heat of melting wax. A priest and his assistants stand within the holy place. Around the iron grills and sombre shafts, a mighty throng of pilgrims swarm to pray; three thousand at the least; in whom the passions that are more than mortal burn with a mysterious flame. To all these prostrate souls, the figure of the Virgin is no log of trate souls, the figure of the Virgin is no log of withering pine, all carved and overlaid, but an abiding eidolon, in which the woman without sin has taken up her rest Except before the Iberian gate in Moscow, where the picture of the Black Virgin of Iberia hangs, my eyes have seen no sight like this before Our Lady's shrine. All passions drilled and armed, and ready to turn out and fight. "The truth is," says the author, "that a soldier learns his business in the school; not only exercise and drill, the use of arms, the habits of obedience, order, silence, clean-liness, the power to listen and to speak; but dred colleges and schools. The University is here;

seem to sway these groups by turn. One instant they are dumb with terror of the burning lights; next moment they are wild and loud with the next moment they are wild and loud with the exulting chant. Some beat their faces on the flags; some toss their arms above their heads; and some cry out in pain and passion, 'Mary, Mary! save us, save us from the deathless pit.' A dozen women start upon their feet and fumble in their skirts for coin. 'A light, give me a light!' they scream. A church official sells them dips, which they ignite and fasten to the marble shrine, till the funoral charge is one mass of hypering stars. funeral chapel is one mass of burning stars. A low and musical voice intones the mass. A tiny silver bell rings out the points; and when the host is raised, a gunshot crashes through the aisles, and every heart leaps up. A pause—a listening wonder—till the echoes die away from choir and vault; and then a cry of rapture greets that miracle which is renewed from day to day—that transformation of the actual flesh and blood into the visible bread and wine. When mass is ended, every face seems flushed with an unearthly light, as though these pilgrims have been blessed with glimpses of an pugrims have been blessed with glimpses of an unknown world. It passes from them in a moment like a smile; but while it lingers on their brows and in their eyes, these shepherds from the alps, these weavers from the hamlets, are as lovely in their rapture of expression as a brotherhood of painted saints."

It must, however, be regretted that Mr. Dixon has devoted so large a portion of his space to religious shows, while more generally interesting subjects are inadequately treated. We naturally looked for a special account of the Polytechnic School at Zürich, which is, all things considered, the most remarkable establishment of its kind in the world. When we consider the comparative poverty of Switzerland and its lack of resources, it seems truly wonderful to find at one of its towns a Technical School of which England might be proud, but of which England has not even an inferior copy. No visitor to that building in its times of activity can fail to be surprised at its systematic elaboration, its careful arrangements, its aggregate of pupils, comprising not only Swiss youth, but lads from many other countries: some are from Russia, and not a few from remote towns in Germany. Its mineralogical museum is a marvel of collecting care, and its mineralogical professor has published a little mineral handbook which is a model of utility. A chapter might well have been devoted to this Polytechnicum, of which the Swiss are as proud as we are of Oxford or Cambridge. The college exercises a greater commercial and practical influence on the country than all the Jesuits, pilgrimages, Benedictines, monks and nuns put together. We have seen the course of several of its scholars traced out subsequently to their leaving the college; and their general success in life affords a proof of the value of the instruction given, which should influence our own countrymen to study and imitate so beneficial an establishment.

Of the general instruction in ordinary and in secondary schools Mr. Dixon gives a condensed account; and in contrasting "School and Camp" he shows from official papers that more money is expended in Switzerland on the public schools than on the public forces—a fact which is in vain sought for elsewhere. Nevertheless, in Switzerland every man is drilled and armed, and ready to turn out and those higher duties of a camp, the will to mingle class with class, to act in bodies with a single soul, to put down personal hopes and fears, and seek no object but the public good."

In the later chapters of this volume may be found a fair account of the military forces and military system of the Switzers :- "A Switzer is officially a soldier from the hour he enters on his twentieth year, and he remains officially a soldier till he enters on his forty-fifth year. From nineteen up to thirty-four he serves in the Elite; from thirty-four to forty he serves in the Reserve; from forty to forty-five he serves in the Landwehr."

We were in Switzerland during the late Franco-German war, when there was naturally a great and continual marching and countermarching of troops. Everywhere lake steamers, railway trains, inns, and barracks were full of soldiers and officers. Our impression, from all our observation, was, that the Swiss would make steady and patriotic combatants on the field of battle, though their appearance was not imposing; in fact, they looked little better than many of the provincial German troops whom we noticed on the banks of and near the Rhine during the height of the war.

The experiences of last year have led to revision of the Federal Constitution, a revision which has attracted notice beyond the walls of the Bundes-palast at Berne. To all political students the Swiss Federation must be a matter of interest, and especially as these recent changes have tended to strengthen the Central Government and to weaken the power of the Cantons. Mr. Dixon has rightly appreciated the intensity of local patriotism among the Swiss. We are sorry he has not devoted more space to the discussion of the property side, as contrasted with the administrative side, of the Swiss Commune, and made a more detailed comparison between it and the Russian Commune.

As we have already said, Mr. Dixon's strong point is description, and we are glad to offer an example of his powers before we close the volume. Scarcely any is brighter than

this of Zürich :-

this of Zürich:—

"A bright old city on a fresh green lake—white houses nestling in the midst of trees; quaint streets, arcades, and spires; grim minsters looking down on shop and stall; wide quays and bridges, piers and water-mills; old convents, walls, and towers; new colleges, hotels, and railway-lines; the records of a thousand years, the fancies of a passing day; a church of Charles the Great, a palace of the modern arts; one river leading from the lake; a second river rushing from the hills; around you mounds and crests, here rolling outward to the Adlis-berg, there straining upward to the Adlis-berg, there straining upward to the Adlis-berg, there straining the top; and in the front, beyond the stretch of shining lake, a rugged line of alps, all swathed and lit with snow—is Zürich city, capital of Zürich Canton, and a paradise of learning and of learned men. Some natives of learning and of learned men. Some natives speak of Zürich as the Swiss Athens; men who speak of Zurich as the Swiss Attens, then who live in books and have their hearts inflamed with ancient Greeks. For Zürich is the centre of a Switzer's intellectual life. Among her literary and artistic circles, she can boast academies of art and music; institutes of science and of law; botanic gardens, public libraries and museums; a society public usefulness; a Grütli club, an Alpine

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the Polytechnic is here; the anatomical school is here; the cantonal schools and burgher schools are here. Yon shining edifice on the slope, above the Heretics Tower, is a palace of the practical arts. This block abutting on the minster is the ladies' school. Those buildings in the tulip-trees are secondary schools. In the Virgin's quarter, near the Town Hall, stands the city schools for boys. On every side, in almost every street, you find a school; a primary school; day schools, evening schools, a supplementary school; day schools, evening schools, schools for the blind; schools for the deaf and dumb (all models of their kind); industrial schools, commercial schools, linguistic schools: yes, schools of every sort and size, excepting actual pauper schools. For Canton Zürich has no paupers born and bred; no paupers known and labelled as a class apart. Some poor she has; but they are few in number; not, as with ourselves, a state within the State."

The remainder of the short chapter on 'Canton Zürich' is in the author's best style.

Any respectable book on the Switzers and Switzerland is welcome to lovers of the land and the people, and we trust that Mr. Dixon's volume will be read in Switzerland as well as in England.

The Land of Desolation, being a Personal Narrative of Adventure in Greenland. By I. I. Hayes, M.D. (Low & Co.)

WHETHER we move in the rather profane society of Tom Bowling, Master Mariner,—who swore by the Lord Harry that Squire Random's chaplain had, if "he came up with him, better be in Greenland, that's all!"—or in the improving company where, in more or less melodious accents, we hear 'Greenland's Icy Mountains' sung with the accompaniments of tea, a missionary address, and a collection, we have all, more or less, vague ideas of this "Land of Desolation," which obtrudes itself like an exaggerated triangle of ice and snow from the limit of our maps of the Northern hemisphere. Yet, considering "the inexorable law of supply and demand," it is surprising how few books we have on the subject. No doubt there are translations of Crantz, Saabye, and good Hans Egede, of last century, -and is not the great work of Rink an encyclopædia on which all who know Danish may draw and draw, and yet not exhaust,-but modern books we have none. Accordingly, when we opened this portly octavo of 300 or more well illustrated pages of Dr. Hayes, we expected something better than we have really found, for it is small consolation to say that the book might have been worse, when we knew the author was quite capable of giving us something better. Dr. Hayes is not unknown to the world of letters. Fourteen years ago, the surgeon of Kane's unfortunate expedition, he wrote the thrilling narrative of his attempted escape to the Danish settlements, south of the glaciers of Melville Bay, in a little book which was admirable, simply because there was no attempt at effect; and since then he has published others on his expedition of 1861, marred by quite a contrary characteristic. Perhaps, this narrative is, least of all, what a book of travels ought to be. It attempts to rival the style of the 'Innocents Abroad,' the result being a very flippant narrative, spoiled by numerous instances of personality and bad taste, and with the many interesting facts he has to tell administered to the patient reader amid such a torrent of verbiage that the youngest précis writer in the Foreign Office could put all that is worth

preserving in it into a twenty-page pamphlet. It is the narrative of a yacht expedition with a party of friends of Mr. William Bradford, "whose widely celebrated pictures of Arctic scenery have received such deserved commendation, along the western shores of Greenland during the summer of 1869; and it seems altogether to have been a pleasant party, with much champagne and cigars, and an infinitude of the smallest kind of jokes with a Broadway and Central Park flavour throughout-hardly any adventure worth recording, and not one-half so much danger as would be experienced in the fourteenth ward of New York on 'lection day, when the Irish ticket was being opposed! At first, when we read the list of dramatis personæ, prefixed to the book, we thought we had lighted on a Christmas burlesque: "An Artist in search of the Picturesque,"—"A Photographer called 'Colonel,'"— "Another, who was 'Major,'"— "A Prince who enjoyed himself,"-" A roaring, tearing tar of a Captain,"-"A young man of the name of Blob, given to caricature,"—"Par-liamentarians, who smelled fishy,"—"A great many other people," and so on, for a page. This reticence regarding the names of his companions is all the more remarkable, as the Doctor is by no means so particular about other people's names, and weaknesses likewise; and as for himself, the historian uses the personal pronoun so frequently that he must have made a great run on one particular letter of his printer's "case." In the yacht Panther this party of New Yorkers slowly steamed along the coast from South Greenland to Melville Bay, creeping into one fjord and out of another, sketching this berg and that glacier, making merry here and there at the little dreary outposts of civilization scattered along that ice-bound coast, visiting this old friend and making the acquaintance of that new one, and hardly encountering many more severe sufferings than that of being bit with mosquitoes-a momentous and novel subject, to which a whole chapter is devoted. Greenland and its trade are a strict monopoly of the Danish crown. The country is divided into two inspectorates, each presided over by an inspector. and each of these again into districts governed by "colonibestyrers," who again employ subor-dinates or "udliggers" at the outposts. The "turnover" of the trade in oil, ivory, skins, down, &c., amounts to about 11,000% sterling, the profits of which are devoted to the amelioration of the natives, whose own "Partisaet," or Parliament, administers it. The picture of this Parliament forms one of the best parts of the book, but the author seems very vague about the whole government of the country, and the system adopted by the Government. This consists in selling to the natives necessaries like muskets and powder and shot under cost price, and articles of luxury, such as coffee, of which they are extravagantly fond, at a large profit. No spirits are allowed to be sold or given to them. Schools and churches are supported by the Government, and all the natives are nominally Lutherans, and have more or less education. The officers administering the Government are men of the highest personal character, and have their wives and families out with them, though many have married daughters of the land, and on the whole lead a wonderfully cheerful easy life, until they can go home and enjoy themselves on their pensions and savings at "Tivoli" and on the "Lang Linie," and the

"Oestergade," in "Gammel Danmark," to the end of the chapter. An account is given of the old Icelandic colonies in Greenland, with plans of their remains, in the shape of churches, &c., and though antiquaries knew all this and more from Rafn, still there is much information on the subject in Dr. Hayes's book, which may be new to many. These old Greenland colonists discovered America, as all the world knows, and the first American citizen of European parents was Snorre Thorfinsen.

Part II., consisting of thirteen short chapters. is devoted to ice, with nothing new in it, and a great deal that is very old indeed. Dr. Hayes seems quite unacquainted with recent writings on the subject, and quotes Professor John Tyndall, of London, England, when we would have much rather heard Dr. Hayes, of Philadelphia, U.S. He agrees with a late author that Greenland is covered with ice in the interior, but thinks that it could not be crossed from side to side. The Kryolite mine in Iviktut is described, and finally Dr. Hayes lands us among the Duck Islands, where years before he met with Kane, but under very different circumstances. He visits his old dogdriver, Jensen, at Tessuisak, and finds that Jensen has added a wife and three children to his worldly possessions, and his and Kane's old Eskimo confrère, Hans Heindrich, who does not seem to have improved either in morals or in Dr. Hayes's opinion since last he had the honour of appearing in print. In the fjord of Aukpadlartok, he sees Philip and his four stalwart sons (all known to fame), and eats seal steaks with them. He visits the last witch in Greenland, and gives a portrait of her, which if she sees will be cause enough for her to vent her malice on the artist for ever and a day. Finally the pic-nickers come to Disco, flirt with some young ladies there, climb Lyngemarken Fell, a feat not worth bragging about, considering how lazy the Danes in Greenland are, and, after indulging in some champagne and a great deal of "hifalutin," go home. Dr. Hayes writes in a pleasant style, though frequently in bad taste, and is frequently really graphic. His illustrations are good, though unequally and often badly engraved, and some might have been saved in favour of a map, which the book sadly wants. Is the illustration facing page 253, however, taken from nature? We think not. The book contains a good deal of information which will be new to most people, and we only point out some blemishes to Dr. Hayes in hope that, in the second edition which it may attain, they may be corrected. Were we inclined to carp, we might point out how he has, with a culpable negligence, entirely omitted any mention of the numerous scientific explorers who have visited Greenland before him. Rink he certainly mentions, but seems to be quite ignorant of his work, and others might have never lived, for all he says or knows about them; again, Prof. Heer (whom he calls "Kerr") never visited Greenland, but only described the fossil plants from the collections of those who have; again, Julianeshaa and the other little Danish posts are no more "towns" than Slokesville city "out west," which consists of three log-shanties and a "hotel," is a metropolis. The population of Greenland is not 7,000, as Dr. Hayes gives it, but rather more than 9,000, though of late it has not increased much. Did Sir E. Parry discover the famous Runic stone in 1824 in

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Kingatarsoak, and which is now in the Museum of Northern Antiquities in Copenhagen? We believe not. Dr. Hayes's Danish would also bear improvement, and one or two gentlemen who are intended by him to descend to fame, lose immortality by their names being altogether wrongly spelled. The science of the book is almost nil, and the "poetry" had better have been omitted. We know how sensitive "poets" are as a rule, and so it is with considerable compunction that we have to hint to the "Sagaman" of the Expedition, that what may be "Tennysonian rhyme" in the ears of the Disco young ladies to whom it is addressed, may not be equally dulcet to the more critical and less interested readers of 'The Land of Desolation.' A joke also, we are told by Oliver Goldsmith, which would circulate at a gaming-table, would fall flat in a mackerelboat; but Dr. Hayes does not seem to remember this. In no place in the world will a poor joke so easily pass as in Greenland, but when it comes down to the busier atmosphere of the South, it is apt to disappear in thin air, and make no impression on the mind. We think Dr. Hayes would do well in future editions to put a few of his "good things" on the retired list, even though "the Prince" and "the Sagaman" might object.

On the whole, we think 'The Land of Desolation' might have been a worse, but it might have been a far better, book. If the author had not had the fear of the ladies who subscribe to circulating libraries ever before his eyes, and had not been so anxious to make himself out such a hero, a Bayard, and a rare good fellow altogether—all of which we have no doubt he is—his readers would have found his merits out for themselves. Still Rink's two heavy volumes may hold up their heads, and even David Crantz and Hans Egede might, with a little editorial revision, run a race with this new candidate in gorgeous green and gold.

More Nonsense Pictures, Rhymes, Botany, &c. By Edward Lear. (Bush.)

ALTHOUGH it is hard to say that Mr. Lear could not overdo an excellently humorous idea, and although we have had nearly as much "nonsense" as is acceptable, it is certain that no one can refuse a welcome to this volume, which is the third of its kind. The Preface details the history of its forerunners, and the author's difficulties with regard to them. As to the first—

"Many absurd reports have crept into circulation, such as that it was the composition of the late Lord Brougham, the late Earl of Derby, &c.; that the rhymes and pictures are by different persons; or that the whole have a symbolical meaning, &c., &c.; whereas every one of the rhymes was composed by myself, and every one of the illustrations drawn by my own hand at the time the verses were made. Moreover, in no portion of these Nonsense drawings have I ever allowed any caricature of private or public persons to appear, and throughout, more care than might be supposed has been given to make the subjects incapable of misinterpretation, 'Nonsense,' pure and absolute, having been my aim throughout. As to the persistently absurd report of the late Earl of Derby being the author of the first 'Book of Nonsense,' I may relate an incident which occurred to me four summers ago, the first that gave me any insight into the origin of the rumour. I was on my way from London to Guildford, in

a railway carriage, containing, besides myself, one passenger, an elderly gentleman: presently, however, two ladies entered, accompanied by two little boys. These, who had just had a 'Book of Nonsense' given them, were loud in their delight, and by degrees infected the whole party with their mirth. 'How grateful,' said the old gentleman to the two ladies, 'all children and parents ought to be to the statesman who has given his time to composing that charming book!' ladies looked puzzled, as indeed was I, the author.
'Do you not know who is the writer of it?' asked the gentleman.—'The name is Edward Lear,' said one of the ladies .- 'Ah!' said the first speaker; 'so it is printed, but that is only a whim of the real author, the Earl of Derby. "Edward" is his christian name, and, as you see, *Lear* is only *Earl* transposed.'—'But,' said the lady, doubtingly, 'here is a dedication to the great-grand-children, grand-nephews, and grand-nieces of Edward, thirteenth nephews, and grand-nieces of Edward, thirteenth Earl of Derby, by the author, Edward Lear.'—
'That,' replied the other, 'is simply a piece of mystification; I am in a position to know that the whole book was composed and illustrated by Lord Derby himself. In fact, there is no such person at all as Edward Lear.'—'Yet,' said the other lady, some friends of mine tell me they know Mr. Lear - Quite a mistake! completely a mistake!' the old gentleman, becoming rather angry at the contradiction. 'I am well aware of what I am saying; I can inform you, no such person as "Edward Lear" exists! Hitherto I had kept silence; but as my hat was, as well as my handkerchief and stick, largely marked inside with my name, and as I happened to have in my pocket several letters addressed to me, the temptation was too great to resist; so, flashing all these articles at once on my would-be extinguisher's attention, I speedily reduced him to silence.'

After telling this capital story of disputed authorship and intentions, in which one of the best points is that which refers to the supposition as to the Rhymes that "the whole have a symbolical meaning," Mr. Lear reminds us that it is so long ago as 1846, since

#### There was an old man of Tobago,

who became the father of so numerous and lively a progeny of "Rhymes," the precursor of abundant "Nonsense," was published with lithographic illustrations. This issue being soon exhausted, the drawings were reproduced in wood, and published again in "1843," which is, of course, a misprint.

Mr. Lear gives us no "Nonsense Songs" in this volume, which, however, contains a much greater number of drawings than either of its forerunners; hence we cannot tempt the reader with hopes of a second 'Song of the Owl and the Pussy-Cat.' Neither will the hopeful student find anything like the delectable "Nonsense Stories" of the second series. What during the past twelvemonths has happened to the Wangle-Wangle, whom we left sitting on the horn of the elderly rhinoceros and holding on by its ears, we are unable to say, notwithstanding that the said rhinoceros was, "in token of their grateful adherence," "killed and stuffed directly on the return home of the four little children, and then set up outside the door of their father's house as a Diaphanous Doorscraper.' There is not a word more about the great Co-operative Cauliflower, whom the Wangle-Wangle recognized, and who was last visible as, "in a somewhat plumdoughious manner, (he) hurried off towards the setting sun, his steps supported by two superincum-bent confidential cucumbers." As Sir Thomas Browne wrote a chapter "Of some Relations whose truth we fear," and left them as so many enigmas, so Mr. Lear has left us in the

dark about the result of the tremendous selfimmolation of the Seven Parents of the Fortynine Children, whose corpses stand in bottles on the Ninety-eighth table of the Four Hundred and Twenty-seventh Room of the righthand corridor of the left wing of the Central Quadrangle of the magnificent Museum in the city of Tosh, and are, doubtless, in charge of the proper Department of the said Museum: it seems that the Department has "registered" and forgotten them. Although we are thus, not injudiciously perhaps, left in the dark about these extraordinary matters, our author has compensated us with abundance of light as to his more recent botanical studies, or, as he calls it, Nonsense Botany, which is really, however, a good-humoured satire on the practice of learned, or rather tasteless botanists, in bestowing on plants names as hideous as they are unapt. There are examples of this kind in the second volume of this series, which are, however, equalled by the present "Barkia Howlaloudea," a grass with mastiffs' heads instead of flowers, and by "Nasticreechia Krorluppia," which is a most laughable satire; so are "Arthbroomia Rigida" and "Sophtsluggia Glutinosa." There is abundance of new fun in the "Nonsense Pictures and Rhymes," e.g.

There was an old man whose despair Induced him to purchase a hare; Whereon one fine day, he rode wholly away, Which partly assuaged his despair.

Here the face of the "old man" is a study of expression and character; not less so is that of the hare, by whose tail he holds, as she reverts her eyes to the stony visage of the man on her back. There is even more "reason" and quaint satire than rhyme in—

There was an old man of Thermopylæ,
Who never did anything properly;
But they said, "If you choose to boil eggs in your
shoes,
You shall never remain in Thermopylæ.

Here the drawing of the wrathful Greek "of Thermopylæ," who threatens his "improper" compatriot with all the vengeance of the Hellenic Mrs. Grundy, is a cartoon of value. However impersonal the rhyme may be, there is an undercurrent of thought and satire on "things in general," which will present itself to many: it is thus in the "old man on the Humber," who dined on a cake of Burnt Umber. We should not fail to be as incredulous as Mr. Lear's friend in the railway carriage if he asserted there was no humorous reference in the old man of Toulouse." Roars of unexpected laughter follow a glance at the design which illustrates—

There was an old person of Jodd, Whose ways were plexing and odd; She purchased a whistle, and sate on a thistle, And squeaked to the people of Jodd.

As to the additional 'Nonsense Rhymes and Pictures,' they present a new phase of Mr. Lear's humour; we commend to the reader 'The Comfortable, Confidential Cow, who sate in her red-morocco Arm-chair, and toasted her own Bread at the Parlour Fire'; likewise, 'The Dolomphious Duck, who caught Spotted Frogs for her dinner with a Runcible Spoon.' In closing this notice, and heartily thanking Mr. Lear for all its contents, we are bound to beg he will tell several urgent inquirers what is a "runcible spoon."

William Tyndale: a Biography. A Contribution to the Early History of the English Bible. By the Rev. R. Demaus, M.A. (Religious Tract Society.)

More than a quarter of a century has passed since Christopher Anderson, a Dissenting Minister, published his 'Annals of the English Bible.' It was a cumbersome, ill-written work, but it contained a mass of interesting information, especially with respect to the life of Tyndale, which has formed the groundwork of all subsequent investigations concerning the life of the Reformer.

Mr. Demaus, whose previous study of the period had well qualified him to undertake the task, has carefully gone over the ground occupied by Anderson and others since his time, and has, with praiseworthy diligence, presented us with some few new facts relative to the biography of Tyndale. We trust that, backed with the support of so influential a Society as that which has published his work, he may be able in a short time to supplement it with additional information. The "Tract Society" draws ample revenues from the public, and we do not think it could do better than devote a portion of them to researches in this direction.

Having so frequently directed attention to the main facts in the biography of Tyndale, we shall, in the present instance, confine ourselves to a notice of such additional information as is conveyed in the work before us.

Commencing his researches with an attempt to ascertain the birthplace and parentage of Tyndale, Mr. Demaus candidly owns his inability to pronounce with respect to either, further than that he was born in Gloucestershire, and probably in the parish of Slymbridge, which would tally with Foxe's statement that he was born "on the borders of Wales." to the names of his father and mother, he has no information to give. It used to be taken for granted that he was the son of Thomas Tyndale and Alice Hunt, the possessors of Hunt's Court, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and Anderson has pronounced in favour of this view. Now, it is true that Thomas and Alice Tyndale had a son William, but it is also no less true that this William "was alive in 1542, and could not therefore have been the martyr who perished at Vilvorde in 1536." Mr. Demaus, however, has ascertained for us the fact that Tyndale the Reformer had a brother named Edward, whose near relationship to the translator he has thus for the first time established :

"Hitherto," he says, "nothing has been discovered concerning the family to which the Reformer belonged, beyond the fact that he had a brother called John, who was subsequently punished for aiding in the circulation of the New Testament. Quite unexpectedly, however, the present biographer has succeeded in unearthing a document which seems to bring the solution of the long-agitated question within our grasp. In the State Paper Office there is preserved a letter from Stokesley, Bishop of London, soliciting the grant of a farm in Gloucestershire for one of his servants. Another suppliant, however, was already in the field, and concerning him, Stokesley notes, 'He that sueth unto you hath a kinsman called Edward Tyndale, brother to Tyndale the arch-heretic, and underreceiver of the lordship of Berkeley, which may and daily doth promote his kinsfolks thereby [to] the King's farms.'"

It is gratifying to know that this Edward

Tyndale appears to have embraced his brother William's opinions. His will, which was proved in 1546, shows him to have been in possession of some of the prohibited books, one of which, 'Pellicanus on the Old Testament,' he bequeathed to Robert Green, parish priest of Tewkesbury. These brothers of Tyndale, especially the latter, who was in good circumstances, may have assisted the Reformer pecuniarily, when he left England to carry on his work of translation on the Continent. Of course, in the first instance, he was mainly indebted to Humphrey Monmouth, a wealthy cloth-merchant in the parish of All Hallows, Barking, who allowed him ten pounds a year, equal to a hundred pounds in our day, besides entertainment in his house, and who furnished him with funds when, in May 1524, Tyndale left England for Hamburgh.

Mr. Demaus is of opinion that Tyndale did not spend any long time at Hamburgh, but migrated thence to Wittemberg, where he enjoyed the society and encouragement of Luther and Melanchthon. Modern writers deny this, but the present biographer relies upon the statements to this effect of Tyndale's archenemy, Sir Thomas More, and his friendly biographer, John Foxe. It has been attempted to prove that Tyndale printed at Hamburgh a translation of the Gospel of St. Matthew, and before April, 1525; but this could not have been the case, because at the time, so far as we are aware, there was no printing-press of any kind at Hamburgh. There is besides other evidence in favour of the belief that Tyndale paid a visit at least to Luther at Wittemberg :-

"Among the articles of accusation against Monmouth in 1528 was the following: 'Thou wert privy and of counsel that the said Sir William Hutchin, otherwise called Tyndale, and friar Roye, or either of them, went into Almayne to Luther, there to study and learn his sect;' and Monmouth in his defence does not deny the charge, as he certainly would have done had it been false; for it was no small fault in the eyes of his accusers."

Cochlæus, another arch-enemy of Tyndale, the same who interrupted Tyndale's first publication of the New Testament at Cologne, affirms in two separate works of his that both Tyndale and Roye had been with Luther at Wittemberg. Thus we have both friend and foe agreeing in the same thing, and Tyndale himself not denying it. It is true that, in reply to Sir T. More, he declares that he was not confederate with Luther, but that by no means implies a denial of his having been at Wittemberg, where he doubtless became acquainted with the great German Reformers, and procured those books which he must have considered necessary to him in his great task of translating the Scriptures into English.

Having given an account of the circumstances under which Tyndale's first edition of the New Testament, with glosses, was interrupted in the printing at Cologne by Cochlæus, otherwise Dobneck, in our notice of Mr. Arber's reprint of the only surviving copy of those printed sheets, we shall not here pursue the subject. Suffice it to mention that Tyndale and Roye left Cologne in September, 1525, carrying with them the printed sheets, and, going up the Rhine, settled at Worms, where, at the printing-press of Peter Schoeffer, another edition of the New Testament, without glosses, was worked off, and the previous edition, with

glosses, was, in all probability, completed—whether by Schoeffer or some other printer is doubtful. Of the two, 6,000 copies were in circulation in England in the following year, smuggled into the country by the agency of German merchants, in league with the supporters of the Reformation here at home. It is true that no complete copy of the quarto edition is at present known to exist; but there is sufficient evidence that it was in circulation at the time mentioned; and there is a complete copy of the octavo edition, in splendid preservation, in the Baptist College at Bristol, which was reproduced in accurate fac-simile, a few years ago, by Mr. Francis Fry, who also wrote a highly interesting Preface.

Passing by the other events in Tyndale's history, which are well related by the present biographer, we come to the latter days of the great Reformer, when he lay imprisoned in the Castle of Vilvorde, not far from Brussels, hunted down by the malice of his enemies, and about to suffer death on a charge of heresy.

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The arrest of Tyndale is shown by Mr. Demaus to have taken place at Antwerp, on the 23rd or 24th of May, 1535, through the treachery of one Henry Philips, a pretended friend, who, in the interest of the old religion, basely compassed his destruction. The manner of the arrest is graphically described by a writer of the time, but we have not room for the narrative; besides which, it has been printed before. Tyndale lay in prison for a year and 135 days. He was tried and convicted. The actual process has not been discovered, notwithstanding the exertions of Mr. Demaus to procure it. He has succeeded, however, in finding and laying before English readers for the first time a most interesting letter, written by the illustrious English Reformer during his imprisonment at Vilvorde in the winter of 1535. The original is in Latin, addressed to the Governor of the Castle, the Marquis of Bergen-op-Zoom. The following is an English translation:-

"I believe, right worshipful, that you are not ignorant of what has been determined concerning me [by the Council of Brabant]; therefore I entreat your Lordship, and that by the Lord Jesus, that if I am to remain here during the winter you will request the Procureur to be kind enough to send me from my goods which he has in his possession a warmer cap, for I suffer extremely from cold in the head, being afflicted with a perpetual catarrh, which is considerably increased in the cell. A warmer coat also, for that which I have is very thin; also a piece of cloth, to patch my leggings; my overcoat has been worn out; my shirts are also worn out. He has a woollen shirt of mine, if he will be kind enough to send it. I have also with him leggings of thicker cloth for putting on above; he also has warmer caps for wearing at night. I wish also his permission to have a candle in the evening, for it is wearisome to sit alone in the dark. But above all, I entreat your elemency to be urgent with the Procureur that he may kindly permit me to have my Hebrew Bible, Hebrew Grammar, and Hebrew Dictionary, that I may spend my time with that study. And in return may you obtain your dearest wish, provided always it be consistent with the salvation of your soul. But if any other resolution has been come to concerning me, that I must remain during the whole winter, I shall be patient, abiding the will of God, to the glory of the grace of my Lord Jesus Christ, whose Spirit, I pray, may ever direct your heart. Amen.—W. Tyndale."

The mention made by Tyndale, in this letter, of his Hebrew Bible, Hebrew Grammar, and Hebrew Dictionary, coupled with other strong

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evidence which need not be here mentioned, must for ever set at rest the question as to his competency to translate the Old Testament Scriptures from the original tongue.

It is gratifying to know that Tyndale was not forsaken by his friends, whether English or foreign, during his long imprisonment. He was much in favour with the English merchants at Antwerp, with one of whom, Thomas Poyntz, he lodged. Poyntz was absent, having gone to Bergen-op-Zoom, about eighteen miles from Antwerp, at the time of Tyndale's arrest. On his return to his home he exerted himself nobly, together with some of the other English merchants, in endeavouring to obtain the liberation of Tyndale. Marsch, the Governor of the Company of Merchant Adventurers, to his disgrace, held aloof from their proceedings, but the others wrote to the Queen Regent of the Netherlands, Mary of Hungary, entreating his release. All was of no avail. Both Cromwell and Cranmer were appealed to, and one Thomas Tebold or Theobald, a god-son of Cromwell, was sent by them into the Low Countries, apparently for the purpose of negotiating in Tyndale's favour. Poyntz himself wrote to his brother in England, a man in some favour at Court, asking him to use his influence in trying to rescue their distinguished fellow-countryman. Poyntz, the courtier, appears to have done so, and the consequence was that Cromwell sent over two letters, one to Carondelet, Archbishop of Palermo, the President of the Council, and the other to the Marquis of Bergen-op-Zoom, praying for their friendly interference. These letters were delivered, but without effect, and unfortunately while Thomas Poyntz was still using every exertion in his power on behalf of his friend, he was himself arrested through the agency of Philips, on charges of heresy, and kept in prison for some months, with a fate similar to that from which he had hoped to rescue Tyndale staring him in the face. His confinement, however, was not very strict, and being a shifty, resolute man, he contrived to break prison and escape to England. On his disappearance from the scene the hope of averting Tyndale's fate grew weaker day by day. Some efforts were still made by Cromwell's agents in his behalf. But "the time was out of joint." The foreign policy of Henry was not according to the mind of the Imperial Court, and the Minister of the Sovereign who had beheaded More and Fisher was thought to have no right to ask for clemency towards an ordinary heretic. And so the trial of Tyndale went on :---

"By the ordinances of the Emperor," says Mr. Demaus, "the trial of cases of heresy was with-drawn from the jurisdiction of the ordinary local magistrates, and was assigned to special commissioners nominated by the Emperor himself or his representative, and generally consisting of some of the members of the Council of Brabant, some local authorities, and a few theologians to aid the laymen by their special knowledge of the subjects controverted. In the case of Tyndale, the commission was nominated by the Regent, Mary of Hungary, and the names of its chief members, hitherto unsuspected in England, we are now fortunately able to give from official decuments. fortunately able to give from official documents. From the Council of Brabant the customary number of four members was selected—Godefroid de Meyère, Charles T. Serrets, Theobald Cotereau, and Jacques Boonen; some local dignitaries, probably from Antwerp, were added; and four theo-logians completed the list. These last were taken from the neighbouring University of Louvain,

then, as now, the great head-quarters and metropolis of the Catholicism of the Low Countries; and two of their number, the chief opponents of Tyndale, were men of sufficient reputation to justify a short sketch of their history and cha-

These two theologians were Ruwart Tapper, Chancellor of the University of Louvain, a relentless persecutor of heresy, and Jacques Masson, or Lathomus, a Doctor of Theology, "celebrated for his skill in theological dialects." The prosecutor was the Emperor's Procureur-Général, Pierre Dufief, described by contemporaries as "a bloody beast," "a man whose cruelty was equal to his wickedness," and so forth. Still the trial was conducted according to the recognized forms of law. Tyndale was offered the services of an advocate and attorney, but declined the assistance of either, and resolved to defend himself. The process lasted for several months, being conducted principally in writing. "There was much writing," says Foxe, "and great disputation to and fro between him and them of the University of Louvain, in such sort that they all had enough to do, and more than they could well wield, to answer the authorities and testimonies of the Scripture whereupon he most pithily grounded his doctrine." The result is well known. Tyndale had no mercy to expect from such a tribunal. Mr. Demaus is of opinion that the matter was referred to Mary of Hungary, and even to the Emperor himself, neither of whom inclined to clemency. Tyndale was found guilty, condemned to be degraded, and handed over to the secular powers for execution. There was an interval, it seems, of nearly two months between his sentence and execution. Friday, the 6th of October, 1536, was the day of his execution, when, according to sentence, he was first strangled, and then his body consumed to ashes. No spectator has left an account, so far as can be ascertained, of the martyrdom of Tyndale. Foxe merely tells us that his last words at the stake were, "Lord, open the King of England's eyes."

Prairie Farms and Prairie Folk. By Parker Gillmore ("Ubique"). 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

To his former records of rambles in the West Capt. Gillmore has now added the account of a longer sojourn. Having taken a farm on the banks of the Wabash, he seems to have devoted himself with considerable energy to the various kinds of sport which were incidental to his new occupation. We do not know with what zeal he may have pursued the actual work of farming, or what may have been the practical results of his enterprise. He appears, indeed, to hold out good prospects of success to all active young men, with a capital of about 1,000l., who will try their luck in the Western States. Yet his own tastes evidently lead him in one direction, and all the most interesting pages in his book are devoted either to the pursuit of game or to that close observation of the habits of animals which distinguishes the genuine sportsman from the butcher. It is true that in this work Capt. Gillmore interpolates some chapters on subjects which have nothing to do with the title. Descriptions of the life of men-about-town and of wild young officers, love affairs, practical jokes, escapes and the total spent in whisky for the benefit from bailiffs, the defence of a Spanish inn of the assembly." The allusion to this drink

against a band of cut-throats, do not come in naturally in the history of a prairie farm, but rather suggest book-making. At the close of one of these chapters we are told that an episode in London life has been related for the purpose of showing the kind of man who is quite unsuited to Western experiences. We must say this is a shallow pretext for filling up a certain number of pages; and we are glad to find that it is not repeated on other occasions. The story of a practical joke being played on a young officer by putting a donkey in his bed will remind many of a passage in the great trial; but we should hardly have expected the echoes of that case to have returned so soon from the prairies. It is a pity that Capt. Gillmore does not confine himself more strictly to topics on which he can write freshly and with complete mastery, instead of wandering off to matters that have been treated by so many writers, and have lost their chief claims to our interest.

One of the most notable traits in Capt. Gillmore's character is his humanity. The abundance of animal life in the great West might have tempted some sportsmen to commit indiscriminate havoc. We more than once read of our author taking up his station near a favourite haunt of wild fowl or deer, and not drawing a trigger till he had gazed his fill, and was reminded of the necessity of taking something home for supper. With all this, however, there are times when he gets excited, and when the instinct of the chase is most fully developed. We have one scene in which he and another man are fishing, and a huge pike first carries off the line, and then, on this being re-captured, breaks the hook. We can understand Capt. Gillmore's disgust at the awkwardness of his companion, whose wild dash with the gaffhook was the cause of this final calamity. Another accident, which must have weighed heavily on our author's spirits, was the escape of a wolf that had made a nocturnal inroad. The dogs had all collared the intruder, and Capt. Gillmore rushed out to help them; but in his hurry he fell over a cow and dropped his revolver, while a blow with a stick, which he aimed at the wolf's head, took effect on one of his own dogs, and so ended the combat. If there is a lack of adventures with beasts of prey in this book, on one occasion the author was hard pressed by some savage hogs, which charged him with such fury that he had to take refuge on a stump about five feet high. These hogs do not appear to have been wild in the strict sense of the term, for when Capt. Gillmore took his revenge on them afterwards by getting up a hog-hunt and spearing two of them, he and his friends were put in the County Court by a man claiming the hogs as his property. It seems, however, that Western pigs in general develope much ferocity, if we may judge from the ordinary mode adopted for killing them. The farmer and his friends collect round the sty in which the pigs are kept, and shoot them down one after another. "A good aim," says our author, "will drop the victim where he stands, without even a spasmodic shiver of the limbs; while a bad shot will cause the unfortunate to sing out. For such a want of skill the marksman is fined; and when the work is over the sundry penalties are collected together,

reminds us that this is not the only occasion on which liquors play a part in Western farming. Capt. Gillmore tells us that on his way to inspect a farm he was more than once stopped by volunteer entertainers; and before the end of his journey he did not feel in a very fit state to exercise his judgment. A German shopkeeper, who had just bought some fine old Bourbon whisky, was so eager to have it tasted that he rushed out into the street as the party drove past and seized the horse by the headstall. Of course such a pressing invitation could not be refused, and the whole party alighted to have a "gargle." Capt. Gillmore's own hospitality soon afterwards produced a remarkable effect on one of his guests, who drank so much that he became quarrelsome, walked out of the house without his boots, and was found next morning asleep in a fence corner. It must be added that he was a Common Councilman.

During Capt. Gillmore's stay in the West the country was still much disturbed by the continuance of the war, and the search for Confederates was frequent. At one time, Capt. Gillmore himself had to produce his credentials to the Provost-Marshal, his statement that he was an Englishman not being readily accepted. Later on, a mysterious stranger was found prying about the country, was tracked to a lonely wood, and was there apprehended. However, when brought before the authorities, he gave satisfactory proof that he was in search of petroleum, and he was allowed to prospect in freedom. How he got up a company,-how a well was sunk, and funds were sunk with it, -how after much disappointment oil was struck at last, but proved to be only the contents of a boiler that had been emptied into the well, while at the same time the projector verified the first suspicions that had been entertained about him,-may be guessed by those who are conversant with such dodges. The war was not the only element of disturbance in Capt. Gillmore's neighbourhood. He had a quarrel with one of his men, which nearly had a fatal ending, and he fortunately escaped an ambush laid for him by some ruffians bent on plunder, and as likely as not to take life into the bargain. Our author had been warned that there were a good many of these people about, and he was led to suspect something by finding that his pony, which he had fastened to a bridge, had been let loose and sent home. The robbers had counted on his being an easier victim on foot, but he was put on his guard, and, listening intently as he went along, he heard voices in the distance. He had walked so noiselessly that his presence was not suspected, and, putting his ear to the ground, he caught the words, "not coming." This was a sufficient hint, and by getting over a fence and striking through a meadow he reached home in safety. We may take our leave of this book with the story given us of a Dutchman settled in the West, who, while ranging the woods, saw something which he took for an opossum hanging by its tail from the branch of a tree. On coming closer he found it was not a living object, but some strange inanimate mass, and in a spirit of inquiry he poked it with the muzzle of his gun. At once a thousand black fiends issued forth, and he found to his horror that he had disturbed a hornet's nest. His only safety lay in flight, and in a speedy

plunge into a fetid pool, where he had to remain, immersed up to his neck, and frequently ducking his head, till his assailants retired. Probably another time the Dutchman would abstain from ill-advised curiosity.

Cobden Club Essays. Second Series, 1871-2. (Cassell, Petter & Galpin.)

THE Cobden Club, an association which for several years did little except eat and drink in honour of its founder at an annual banquet at Richmond or Greenwich, has lately seen the necessity of justifying its existence by promoting the causes of financial and industrial reform, with which the name of Cobden will always be associated. The present volume of essays is the second of what we hope will prove a continuous series published by the Cobden Club. We believe this volume will be perused with interest, not only by the avowed disciples of Cobden, but also by all who have any acquaintance with the political and commercial history of the English people during the last half century. The reader will, indeed, be hard to please who cannot find anything to engage his interest in a volume of essays dealing with such subjects as the Causes of War, the Land Question, Financial Reform, Trades' Unions, and the recent financial, industrial, and commercial experiences of the United States.

The first essay, by M. Émile de Laveleye, 'On the Causes of War,' does not, it must be confessed, realize the favourable anticipations raised by its title and by the name of its author. M. de Laveleye divides his subject into heads, and under the first head, 'Wars of Religion,' the reader will find the astonishing opinion that "it is nobler to fight for what one believes to be sacred truth, than for a colony, a portion of territory, or a point of honour." "Beasts of prey," continues the writer, in controverting the well-known opinion of Buckle on the subject of religious wars, "fight every day for the limits of their hunting ground. Man alone fights for an idea of God. Wars far less honourable to human nature,-nay, far less rational than wars of religion, - have been fought since Buckle wrote" (page 4). The opinion implied in this passage, that it is possible to drive truth into men's minds at the point of a bayonet, is now so seldom openly expressed in this country, that it has come to be considered a completely exploded theory, interesting merely as a remnant of the strange beliefs which influenced our forefathers in the middle ages. The English readers of the Cobden Club volume will also find considerable cause for astonishment in the trite sentences which follow: "8. Wars for Colonial Possessions. France and England, Spain and Holland, have waged long and bloody wars for colonies. But nations at length begin to understand that colonies are now-a-days only a source of difficulty and weakness to the mother-country." The story of the fox who lost his tail, will, perhaps, suggest itself to Englishmen who read this sentence. But the assertion which it so boldly puts forward, and which the subsequent pages of the essay so weakly support, is dealt with in such a comprehensive manner in another essay in the same volume, by Mr. J. E. Thorold Rogers, 'On the Colonial Question,' that it is unnecessary to weary the reader of these pages

with a recapitulation of the reasons which induce M. de Laveleye to have so poor an opinion of the value of colonial possessions, Mr. Rogers's position is in nearly all respects the reverse of that adopted by M. de Laveleye on the Colonial Question. While entirely repudiating the theory of the maintenance of the maternal relation between the colonies and the old country, and insisting on the benefits to be derived by both parties by inuring the colonies to greater independence and responsibility, he maintains that this course would be valuable chiefly it promoted a closer alliance, and as it rendered the relations of the colony and the home country more intimate and more enduring. He not only holds that the total severance of the colonies from the old country would be a misfortune, but he also holds that the severance of the American Union, with its continuous estrangements, has been a misfortune. The invitation to our colonies to secede, which has been so freely tendered by some English statesmen, he stigmatizes as inexpedient as well as uncivil. "It would be much wiser," he adds (p. 451), "to tell them that we do wish to keep them, not only in amity but in alliance; but that in treating on the terms of the alliance, we and they must act with equal independence." It will be justly inferred from this sentence that Mr. Rogers strongly disapproves of the policy which has rendered the colonies a source of additional expense to the heavily-burdened English tax-payer. He paraphrases the wellknown boast that the sun never sets upon the British Empire, and says that it may with truth be asserted that it is an Empire upon which the tax-payers of the United Kingdom have never ceased to rain British money. This policy has caused a section of the English people to favour the proposition of the severance of the colonies from the old country; and it has also, on the other hand, deterred the colonies from fully learning the lesson of self-reliance. Until they have learnt this lesson, and until they enter upon their full responsibilities, they will not possess the best characteristics of a nation. To the usual arguments against increasing the independenceof the colonies, that in so doing we should cut off a market for British products and an advantageous outlet for a redundant population, Mr. Rogers has given complete and satisfactory answers; and his arguments are scarcely less conclusive in which he sets forth the advantages that would accrue from a free alliance on a basis of perfect equality between England and her colonies.

The Hon. George Brodrick, and Mr. W. Fowler, M.P. for Cambridge, contribute two articles on the Land Question. Mr. Brodrick's essay deals with that branch of the subject which is embraced under the title of primogeniture, including under this head, the custom of settlements of real estate, and the economic influence of entails and life estates. Mr. Fowler's essay has a wider scope, but the two are really not very dissimilar, as the legislative reforms advocated by Mr. Fowler are, with scarcely any exceptions, included in those suggested by Mr. Brodrick in dealing with the subject of primogeniture. Fowler's conclusion, from the arguments he advances, is that what is needed "is real freedom-freedom of sale, freedom of exchange,

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freedom of transfer in all respects, freedom of testation, and for this purpose the prohibition of all those trammels which the system of settlements and entails has created. Given this freedom, we, on the other hand, do not require any further interference by the State, but the owners and occupiers of land may be left to settle their own affairs in their own way, for their own advantage, and the greatest good of the people at large" (p. 182). It will be observed that whilst Mr. Fowler disapproves of any interference on the part of the State with the action and the rights of private owners, and condemns most strongly the scheme of the Land Tenure Reform Association, he maintains that the State has a right to compel all corporate owners to sell their land, and he can see no good reason why this should not be done. Mr. Fowler appears to overlook the fact that although corporations do not frequently form improving landlords in the ordinary sense of the term, yet, in most cases, there is less discouragement to the sinking of capital in the land by the tenant under a corporation than under a private The tenants of many corporate societies enjoy practical fixity of tenure, and have consequently the strongest motives to invest capital in improvements. Some of the most highly - cultivated land in England, belonging to various colleges at Cambridge, has been held in the same family from father to son ever since the Commonwealth. The tenant, under such circumstances, puts his capital into the land with perfect security that he and his will reap the benefit of the consequent increase of productiveness. It is curious that Mr. Fowler is able to reconcile such strong feelings in favour of the rights of private owners with such an utter disregard of the rights of corporate owners. The positive legislative changes which Mr. Fowler advocates are, the abolition of primogeniture, as contained in the present law of intestacy; a curtailment of the power of settlement of real estate; and a system of com-pulsory registration of estates which would render the transfer of land easy and comparatively inexpensive. On this last point he lays great stress, and proves most conclusively that the present system of voluntary registration has been a complete failure. Indeed, from the nature of the case, it could not have been otherwise. Registration, to be useful, must be universal: "if registration be a good thing-so good as to be paid for out of the public money-it should not depend on the fancy of individuals whether there shall or shall not be a complete register."

Mr. J. Gostick contributes a useful essay on Trade-Unions. Commencing with a brief account of the Mediæval Guilds, he gives an historical sketch of the various phases through which trade societies have passed down to the Trade-Unions of the present day. Mr. Gostick points out, as the special characteristic of modern industry, the precarious nature of the union of capital and labour. To remedy this obvious danger he advocates the various forms of co-operation which have had their rise in France, England, and Germany respectively, viz., co-operative production, cooperative distribution, and the people's banks. He gives a detailed description of these forms of the co-operative movement, with instances

industry. No essay on the prospects of the working classes is complete unless it deals with the subjects of pauperism and population. Mr. Gostick does not omit these subjects, but he hardly deals with them as comprehensively as their importance deserves. On the subject of the influence of charitable relief, Mr. Gostick acknowledges that it is useless to present the growth of pauperism, but, he adds, "we must not undervalue the efforts of charitable societies for its alleviation. If, after all their efforts, the condition of the poor remains as we find it, what would it have been without such exertions of benevolence?" It can scarcely be conceived that one who has read and accepted the doctrines of Malthus, as Mr. Gostick appears to have done, could have so entirely missed the point of his attacks on the poor-law and on charitable relief: Malthus did not attack these institutions on the ground that they did not prevent the growth of pauperism, but on the ground that they actually produced the destitution they are powerless to alleviate. On the following page (396) Mr. Gostick successfully refutes the arguments of the anti-Malthusian American economist, Carey, in almost the same way that Malthus refuted the arguments of William Godwin, in the celebrated essay on population, on which the fame of its author chiefly rests. In conclusion, Mr. Gostick ably points out the insufficiency of emigration as a remedy for over-population. No good is done by sending out "disorganized gangs of poor people to fight with Nature in her wildernesses.' modern Crusoe, it is maintained, ought to start with a capital of at least 2001. There are fertile regions of the world yet uninhabited; but although Nature is bountiful, she does not supply the needy emigrant with ready-furnished lodgings. It must be remembered that these remarks are made in reference to all emigrants; but if they are applicable to the hardy and skilful artisan, with how much greater force do they apply to the members of our pauper population, who have been demoralized by a life of dependence, servility, and idleness!

Prof. Cliffe Leslie and the Hon. David A. Wells (late Special Commissioner of Revenue of the United States) have written on the financial policy of their respective countries. Their essays are in many respects the most interesting contributions to the present volume. Mr. Leslie's article contains an elaborate attack on the whole system of indirect taxation existing in this country. The object of the essay, as stated by its author, is "in the first place to contribute something towards an exposition of the grounds of Cobden's proposition, that indirect taxes, customs, and excise especially, are incompatible with good economy, with the freedom of industry and trade, and with the equitable adjustment of the cost of Government; secondly, to show that the theory on which these taxes stand is fallacious; and thirdly, to make some practical suggestions for the substitution of direct for indirect taxation, and the general extension of the former to all classes" (p. 187). The charges which Mr. Leslie endeavours to establish against our system of indirect taxation are, that it is a burden of an incalculable weight upon the development of trade and manufactures, that it is wasteful beyond measure, and grossly unjust. With regard to the first charge-the of their successful application to modern burden upon industry-Mr. Leslie maintains | dence. . . . These reforms are related in many

that no correct opinion can be formed merely from perusing the official estimates of the cost of collecting the indirect taxes. The Customs Commissioners estimate, for example, the cost of collecting the Customs at 31, 6s. 3d. per cent.; the Inland Revenue Commissioners again put the cost of collecting the Inland Revenue at 3l. 1s. 7d. per cent. "But," says Mr. Leslie, "all such estimates are fallacious, and misleading as indications of the real cost of the system. A tax is levied, let us suppose, upon the manufacture of paper, which costs 3 per cent. to collect. Does that per-centage represent the cost to the nation of levying a tax which impedes the growth and diffusion of knowledge of every kind, scientific, industrial, and commercial, and lowers the intelligence of the whole population? The chief cost of the system lies not in its immediate and visible effects, but in long chains of invisible consequence" (pp. 190-1). Mr. Leslie is hardly happy in his illustration. Every one knows that the paper duties are a thing of the past, and not even the saving phrase, "let us suppose," can entirely prevent the idea that Mr. Leslie sometimes wastes his time (to use a North country metaphor) in throwing water on a drowned rat. Nor is the passage just quoted the only instance in which Mr. Leslie points his moral by quoting taxes which have long since been abandoned (see pp. 222-3, taxes on soap, glass, &c.). If a strong case can be made out, as we think Mr. Leslie has shown it can, against indirect taxation, the arguments are greatly weakened by the citation of abuses which have ceased to exist. If the system is to be successfully attacked, the assault must be made upon it as it is, not as it was. The hindrance to trade caused by the detention of goods at the Custom House, the difficulty of procuring the additional room for which the artificial requirements of the Custom House create a necessity, the admitted fact that in the port of London the strength of the Custom House establishment is at all times insufficient to meet the urgent demands made for despatch, the disproportionate and unhealthy concentration of the trade and population of the kingdom in the capital, the almost insuperable difficulties of adjusting ad valorem duties, the injustice frequently connected with uniform duties, the fact that in 36 out of the 134 ports the cost of collection averages 1191 per cent., the rate in several instances rising to hundreds and thousands per cent., are serious charges inseparably connected with our present system of taxation, which the reader will find in full detail in Mr. Leslie's pages.

It will naturally be asked what substitutes Mr. Leslie proposes for the loss of revenue which would follow the abolition of indirect taxation. His first suggestion is rather a large one; it is the carrying out of great legal and administrative reforms; the administration being in the future so conducted as to combine a great reduction of public expenditure with increased efficiency. Mr. Leslie is fortunately aware that he is proposing no trifling task. "Each department," he says, "of administration has become an Augean stable, requiring a Hercules itself." The legal reforms which he advocates must be briefly alluded to. "They are the reform of the laws relating to land, reform of the laws relating to women, and reform of our system of jurispru-

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ways to each other, and to the reformation of our system of taxation. They all belong to an epoch of legislation and government in the interest of the whole nation, not of particular classes. They all tend to unseal natural fountains of wealth by the same process of removing obstacles created by the State to the development of natural resources, and the natural play of capacity, industry and enterprise" (pp. 244-6). Mr. Leslie urges that these reforms would so enormously augment the national wealth that an incredibly low rate of direct taxation would before many years meet the whole expenditure of the State. He would also extend direct taxation to all classes, assessing the income-tax at a lower rate on small incomes; and he proposes such alterations in the probate, legacy, and succession duties as would make them yield 10,000,000*l*. annually. He is also of opinion that the removal of indirect taxation would cause such an enormous growth in the wealth of the country that the direct taxes would be immensely more productive than at present. Whether Mr. Leslie's proposed reforms are practicable, and whether, if practicable, they would fill up the gap of 44,000,000% in the annual revenue which would be caused by the abolition of indirect taxation, we must leave it to his readers to decide.

We have already overstepped the bounds of an ordinary review, and three out of the nine essays of the present volume remain unnoticed. These three are by foreigners. Dr. Julius Faucher, of Berlin, and Mr. John Prince Smith, a member of the German Parliament, contribute essays 'On a New Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and Germany' and 'On the English Coinage Question' respectively. The essay by the Hon. David A. Wells will be read with the greatest interest by students of the curious history of American Finance. Previous to the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861 the United States were in what Mr. Wells calls the "anomalous" position of a great nation practically unencumbered with a national debt. "Excise, stamp, income, and direct property taxes under the Federal Government were absolutely unknown; the expenses of a simple and economical administration being defrayed almost entirely by indirect taxes, levied in the form of a tariff on the importation of foreign goods and merchandise." But notwithstanding this limitation of the sources and amount of income, the requirements of the Government were so moderate that the receipts of the treasury constantly tended to exceed its disbursements; and the difficulty of the financial administrators was not consequently how to avoid an annual deficit, but how to manage to escape an inconvenient and indispensable surplus. Between the years 1837 and 1857 there was not a single year in which the surplus at the end of the year was not in excess of one-half of the total expenditure of the preceding year; while in not a few years the surplus was absolutely greater than the sum of the entire expenditure of the twelve months preceding. The Americans may now well remark Nous avons changé tout cela. Mr. Wells traces the antecedents and the conditions of the nation when it found itself plunged in a gigantic civil war. He describes the financial embarrassments of the Federal government: there was, he says, at the outset,

neither money, credit, nor any adequate system of raising money by taxation; the previous supply of revenue from the customs having become in consequence of political disturbances almost entirely annihilated. At first, the Treasury applied for and obtained large loans from the banks of the three great commercial cities, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. In this manner funds were provided for about six months, when the Government and the banks both suspended specie payments. The banks for a time, in anticipation of a speedy termination of the war, and a resumption of specie payments, contracted their engagements, and gold did not advance in comparison with bank currency or paper. "But the Treasury, by reason of its necessities, went on issuing its notes; and it soon becoming evident that no speedy resump-tion could take place, the banks changed their policy, and increased their issues. The currency being thus expanded beyond the business requirements of the country, the old-time experience rapidly repeated itself, and the premium on the precious metals, in comparison with paper, rose rapidly, and in proportion to the expansion." The effect on the currency by the enormous issue of paper from the Treasury may be estimated by the fact that at one time the premium on gold reached the high figure of 285; and Mr. Wells states that the amount of paper currency put in circulation by the United States Treasury during the war amounted to \$1,200,000,000, or about 240,000,000l. In justification of this extravagant issue of paper money the absurd excuse was urged that it was a matter of necessity to make money easy and to "float" the Government bonds. "The bonds indeed floated, but everything floated with them; or, to borrow the language of an American writer, . . . 'The bonds were floated, but by just about the same operation as that by which things are floated in the suburbs of a town or city, submerged by a heavy freshet-hen-coops floated, cellars floated, streets floated, barge-houses and out-houses floated, stray children and first-floors floated, all creation flooded and floated together. Very much so it was with the bonds: the market for five-twenties was made easy; the market for flour, beef, cotton and military stores, of which the Government was compelled to purchase immensely, was made particularly easy. The whole country was put under water and has remained so up to the present.'" The next step, which made the financial confusion worse confounded, was the passing of an enactment making paper money legal tender, and the credit of the United States was consequently reduced so far that the Six per Cents, sold in Europe at from 35 to 40 cents on the dollar. In the mean time the country having become convinced that the temporary expedient of a paper issue was now incapable of supplying the necessities of the Treasury, it was determined that taxation in all possible forms should immediately and to the largest extent be resorted A system of internal and direct taxation was devised which, for its universality and peculiarities, has probably no parallel in anything hitherto recorded in history. The one principle recognized "was akin to that recommended to the traditionary Irishman on his visit to Donnybrook fair. 'Wherever you see a head, hit.' Wherever you find an article,

a product, a trade, a profession, or a source of income, tax it!" It is impossible here to follow Mr. Wells in his description of the effect produced by this indiscriminate taxation, or in his detailed account of the anomalous character of some of the imposts. One of the most palpable of the results of the financial policy just described was an unprecedented rise in prices and in wages: the rise in the price of labour was not however proportionate to the rise in the price of the necessaries of life, consequently the standard of living among the wages-receiving class was considerably reduced. Another result following the system of taxation adopted during the war was the subsequent extension of protection after the war was over. After the close of the hostilities the people began to complain loudly of the weight of taxation with which they were burdened, and large reductions consequently took place; but this reduction was mainly confined to those taxes which had been imposed under the internal revenue system, leaving the taxes which had been imposed under the tariff almost entirely unchanged; in a considerable number of cases the tariff was even advanced. The leaders of the high protection party took advantage of the circumstances of the country to retain duties on imports after the occasion or pretext that originally led to their imposition had been removed, and thus indirectly secured an advance of the tariff which could never have been effected directly. Mr. Wells's account of the effect of the protective system prevailing in the United States is extremely interesting, and it is to be hoped it will not prove uninstructive to his own countrymen. Considering what a hold the policy of protection has over the people of the United States, we cannot but think Mr. Wells rather too sanguine in his anticipation that ten years will not elapse before every vestige of restrictive legislation will be stricken from the national statute book; but whether he is a true prophet or not, there will not be many who read his suggestive and interesting essay without believing that it will give very valuable assistance in promoting the cause of free trade; it therefore forms a very appropriate and valuable addition to the Cobden Club volume.

### NOVELS OF THE WEEK,

A Woman in Spite of Herself. By J. C. Jeaffreson. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Bide Time and Tide. By the Author of 'The Gage of Honour.' 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

Who Dotes, Yet Doubts. By the Author of 'Belial.' (Booth.)

Mr. Jeaffreson's powerfully-written and exciting tale possesses several claims to public attention. In the first place the scene is laid in Canada, in the oldest and most picturesque of British colonies. Every one who feels an interest in that hospitable land will read with eagerness and sympathy the author's excellent descriptions of life in the old Dominion—English and French "society," old-world habitans and fresh importations from the green and enthusiastic island, clerical and legal notabilities, garrison loungers, and colonial belles, are all presented to us in graphic and well-ordered groups. The scenery of the St. Lawrence affords a theme for Mr. Jeaffre-

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son's descriptive power, which expresses itself in a style more correct and classical than is common in an age of ignorant and slipshod facility. Again, in the character of Felicia Avalon, masculine in her accomplishments and her spirit of independent integrity, womanly in her enthusiasm and tenderness, her indignation and despair, our author has given good evidence of his creative originality. Not less admirable is the generous simplicity, the priestliness without arrogance or guile, which characterize her brother Felix; as charming, though less original, is the rare nature of the hapless Jemmy, a type of those femininely gentle spirits occa-sionally to be found combined with intellectual vigour beyond the average of boyhood. When we add to these merits that our author is never dull, that his narrative never flags or fails in continuous energy, we have said enough to indicate the general excellence of his work. In the opposite scale may be enumerated several deficiencies of weight. First stands the improbability of the incidents. Our powers of "makebelieve" must exceed those of the Marchioness of Dick Swiveller's affections if we are to entertain the monstrous imagination that Felicia, strong in the good opinion of hundreds of influential friends, could be suddenly driven from society and believed capable of the foulest and most atrocious form of libel, even by the most astute contrivances of an unscrupulous enemy, without a single man, woman, or child in the circle of her previous acquaintance giving her the benefit of the faintest expostulation, the remotest opportunity of an answer, nay, the slightest hint of the mischief at work on her good name. Granting our author the possibility of a circumstance so remarkable, the success of Major Tilbury's forgeries to the point of actually placing his false documents in a secret drawer of his victim's writing-desk, which was unknown even to herself and the inmates of her household, is an extent of allowance which we can hardly concede to him. If we are willing to accept this absurdity, and the unlikely character of Joe Tilbury himself, the transformation-scene on the occasion of the shipwreck must perplex the most imaginative reader. Felicia Tilbury, being the model of an extremely unusual and passionate form of sisterly affection, whose whole life has up to that time been wrapt up in adoration of her brother, to the almost unnatural exclusion of any divided interest, or less Platonic love, is represented as having availed herself of a strange whim for masquerading in his clothes, to personate his manhood after his untimely death. Her delicacy, her somewhat haughty love of truth, her exquisite sensibility as to everything in the remotest degree affecting her brother's happiness, her profound conviction of the immortality of that spirit to which her own is bound with ties so tender and so close, weigh as nothing in the balance in comparison with the selfish object of relieving herself from a position of embarrassment. To throw off a burden which has hitherto been supported with something approaching to heroism, she enacts a falsehood which must henceforth inevitably deprive her of the consciousness of rectitude which has enabled her to endure her misfortunes. When we have supposed all this, not to mention the physical improbabilities attending her rescue from the shipwreck, we are asked to believe that this astounding woman

and elsewhere for three years without discovery! On this head we have no psychological difficulties to deal with. She holds that the apostolic prohibition as to preaching does not apply to the "educated, refined, thoughtful women of the Anglo-Saxon race in the nineteenth century." (What will the twenty-third century think of these blatant "Anglo-Saxons" and their age?) But the physical difficulties we conceive are, on this point, insurmountable. It is no part of our intention to forestall the reader by entering into the ingenious details with which our author has cleverly overlaid the structural improbabilities of his tale. They are such as nearly to induce us to condone the imperfections of the plot. One or two minor objections also we entertain to what is, on the whole, an excellent novel. In spite of much shrewdness in the author's handling of military characters (the remarks upon so-called "manliness" are much to be commended), we cannot accept Tilbury, or even Mouse and Dandy, as in any degree typical of the profession of arms; the massacre of infants like Jemmy is inartistic and stale; "transpire" does not mean happen; Squire Clissold is a stagey and impossible specimen of his class; and certain oblique references to the critics fail of the stinging effect which Mr. Disraeli astutely monopolized. Yet we are bound to say that we read this novel through without a pause and without fatigue, and doubt not that those who may adopt the same course will find themselves

sufficiently rewarded. 'Bide Time and Tide' is one of those novels to which our only objection is that we have to criticize it. Perhaps we rather grudge the time spent in reading it : not that it is dull,on the contrary, it is mildly interesting,-but we cannot say that after some three hours or so spent over it we feel on laying it down that we have either added to the number of our fictitious acquaintances, which many a worse book, as far as style goes, has extended, or that we have got, as from many a less interesting book, anything new to think about. The story is the old one of a family feud, happily set at rest by a marriage, after the usual rough course of true love between the representatives of the hostile houses. This is carried out in three volumes, the time being occupied with the regular "business,"—fishing, athleticism, a will disputed, or rather evaded by legal acuteness (in the present case, we must say, by a "dodge" which we feel sure the High Court of Chancery would never have allowed), a seduction, a violent death, an escape from drowning; the stage fitted with the usual "properties,"-a country house or two, some mountains, Rotten Row, the sea-side, and so on; and the drama performed by the wellknown characters,—a good man in adversity, a hard-hearted father, a profligate son, an astute attorney, a simple and right-minded young lady, a worldly and scheming one, a young farmer, who talks a sort of Cumbrian dialect, and the rest of our old friends. Now, when these elements are decently combined, and the English is of average correctness, what is there to blame? what to praise? - in a word, where is criticism? Certainly the author talks about a duel "à l'outrance," but as the newspapers are only just beginning to see the error of their way of misusing this unlucky phrase, publicly officiated as a clergyman in London | it is too much to expect the average novelist |

to get it right for a year or two to come. Then, again, "lay" is not strictly the past tense of "to lay," though we met with it in that sense once or twice in the course of the

book; but except that, the grammar is, as far as we can judge, unimpeachable.

In despair, then, of regular criticism, we will note a point which often strikes us, and of which this novel offers a good example. We are constantly surprised, both in the more dogmatic class of newspapers, and the more minutely descriptive class of novels, whenever it happens to us from our own knowledge or experience to be in a position to check a statement of the one, or a graphic bit of the other, to find that there is some utter blunder of small detail such as to shake our faith in the writer's accuracy where we have not the same means of judging. Here is an instance. In the third volume of the book before us some of the characters meet at the Eton and Harrow match. and we are startled to find that one of them, "as an old Etonian, was necessarily decorated with dark blue insignia." Nor is this a mere slip; the blunder which "any school-boy" could correct is carried on throughout. Now there is no disgrace in not knowing a fact which no mortal, away from Lord's, is any the better for knowing; but it is the old story of Father Holt, in 'Esmond.' This attempt at absolute accuracy in unimportant details must be successful, or all faith in the more important matters, which being interpreted to suit the novelist means all the pleasure of a consistent and lifelike story, is gone. We can detect the error here: we naturally think that if we knew as much about salmon-fishing, or fencing, or law, or the North-country dialect, we should find a similar want of accuracy in our author whenever he touches on these points. In one other case, by the way, we can convict him. We are quite sure, from our own experience, that in a gale where "with difficulty the gulls held their own in beating to windward," no man could climb down a dangerous cliff, no people could sit in a hollow of the cliff which the water reached at high tide, and no boat could take those people off the beach. If the author will use his eyes and memory more for a short time, and his pen and fancy less, he may some day write a story which we shall read with pleasure and criticize with satisfaction.

The author of the novel with the truculent name has not been entirely fortunate in the Shakspearean title he has given to his second venture. At least, if Mr. James Dudley dotes at all on the lady whom he drags through so much unhappiness, he certainly is in no manner of doubt or hesitation as to attributing to her the blackest conduct and most selfish motives. Suspect her he does, most outrageously, while the strong loving is all on the lady's side. This affection is the more remarkable, as of all jealous, violent, vulgar snobs, Mr. Dudley appears to us to bear the palm. Insufferably dictatorial in his manner towards the object of his attachment, stupidly impatient of explanation, profane in his language, flippant in his affectation of cynicism, vehement where a little self-control is necessary, tardy and cold where the occasion requires promptitude, he is the type of everything that gentleman and a lover should avoid. Fortunately for him, however, Bottom never lacks his Titania. Cloddish and churlish

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THE ATHENÆUM

though he be, he finds a real woman, of spirit rather above the average, and accomplished enough, when she has lost her fortune, to earn a fresh one on the stage, who loves him through all his ill-treatment, and in the end gives him her hand, with the endowment bequeathed her by a generous and unrequited lover. The portrait of Vivia is sufficiently well drawn to induce us to condone a certain amount of Bohemianism which is not generally conducive to the purification of female character. In the effect upon her of the sudden reverse of fortune, which results in changing the frivolous coquette into the brave and generous woman, we note with due gratitude a recognition on our author's part of the influences which so often are permitted to mould to good uses stray lumps of human nature which seem on the point of becoming refuse. Margaret, too (here the author is more fortunate in his choice of names), is a very pearl of womanly lovingkindness and sympathy. Other characters are not badly sketched. Lady Bexley and the waggish Sly are amusing, and show some knowledge of the world, in which, however, phrases like "frightened of" and "prefer than" are not yet in vogue. Poor Douglas's fate is unnecessarily heart-rending, and we suspect in real life would not have been so sombre, though a lady who could have preferred the unpleasant Dudley was not likely to appreciate his gentler merit. On the whole, in spite of slipshod grammar and imperfect ideals, this volume does not fall below the average of stories of its kind.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Rude Stone Monuments. By James Fergusson.

(Murray.) GIVEN the fact that the Khassia tribes of Bengal still erect rude stone monuments similar to those which remain in Western Europe, can we discover the reasons of the erection of the latter in the past, by examining those of the former in the present time? Mr. Fergusson thinks not, and begs us to pause before deciding upon only a few facts. Why are there but few facts, we have to ask? Why should a work claiming to be a complete view of the age and uses of rude stone monuments give us no statement of the reasons which lead the Khassias to erect dolmens at the present day, except a hint that possibly these giant tables may be convenient for addressing audiences? For our part, we think that a more scientific treatment of the subject than that adopted by Mr. Fergusson would have lain in a careful survey of the Indian monuments, and of the customs of the tribes who build them. The older Indian rude monuments are chiefly dolmens of the sepulchral class; but it would be an error, we think, to imagine that because the sculpture upon them is often comparatively modern, that therefore the stones had not stood, as they now do, long before the inscriptions were sculptured on them. Every Indian cave temple contains instances of the adoption of early monuments by the devotees of later religions, and the same is probably true of the ruder monuments. We have also to object to Mr. Fergusson's ascription of all the stone crosses in India to the Christians, without any mention of the fact that a whole class of inquirers upon these subjects look upon the cross as a Phallic emblem, extremely ancient, and having no necessary connexion with Christian worship. So much for an argument which is one of those by which Mr. Fergusson tries to show that all the rude stone monuments of India are, comparatively speaking, modern. We do not assert the contrary we ask only for more evidence. Mr. Fergusson's chapter on Buddhism is full of interest; but seems somewhat out of place in the present work, and has the common fault of raising difficulties which he in no way attempts to solve. But we

conclude our remarks on the Indian portion of his book by saying that not even his modesty can prevent us from regretting the inadequacy of the survey of the rude monuments of the East. We are far from attributing the all-absorbing importance to Phallic worship which, when writing on stone monuments, some writers are apt to assign to it; but, at the same time, it is impossible to discuss the subject without at least arguing this point, which Mr. Fergusson carefully avoids. When we have added that in the European part of his book Mr. Fergusson neglects the magnificent group of dolmens (more than twenty in number) in the north part of the island of Guernsey, we have come to an end of our objections to the execution of his task. On the other hand, the account of the monuments of the British Isles is very valuable; and if he does not conclusively prove his own position, he succeeds in throwing great doubt upon all the other theories. Mr. Fergusson believes that the rude stone monuments are chiefly sepulchral, and that they are modern; that is, that few, if any, date back earlier than the birth of Christ.

The Ballot, and Corruption and Expenditure at Elections. By W. D. Christie, C.B. (Macmillan.) WE have nothing but praise for this excellent little work. It would seem that Mr. Christie was the real author of the wise proposals for the prevention of corruption made by Mr. Mill in 1867 and 1868.

Christian Theology and Modern Scepticism. By the Duke of Somerset, K.G. (Bain.)

THIS little book consists of thirty-nine short chapters on the leading topics in Christian theology. It contains an epitome of the causes which have brought about the Biblical scepticism of the present day, and are thought to justify its existence. Those who are familiar with recent critical works on the New Testament, who know the processes to which the Christian writings have been subjected, particularly in Germany, to whom the researches of the Tübingen school are not new, and the still later works of men who, though largely influenced by Baur, have sought to modify some of his conclusions, or to carry out his principles in other ways and to different results, will not be surprised at the tone of the noble author, or the timents to which he gives expression. well acquainted with the matters discussed, able to examine them, and to set forth his own views clearly; but, in consequence of the brevity of the chapters-which contain little more than the enunciation of conclusions-many will consider the Duke dogmatic. His book has a fragmentary character, glancing at many themes not discussed and the statements bear a jaunty air, which is not attractive. The Duke devotes the greater part of his book to a consideration of St. Paul and his theology, and attempts to show that the Acts and Pauline epistles frequently contradict one another, employing several of the arguments advanced by Zeller and Dr. Davidson for this purpose : though we are not sure he has read the work of the former. The language used is sometimes too strong and unguarded. Thus, for example, "So violent was this dissension, and so bitter the animosity which it engendered, that after the lapse of many years Paul adverts to it with unabated rancour, and fixes on Peter for all futurity the grave charge of dissimulation." There is little doubt that the Duke of Somerset has given expres-There is little sion to ideas entertained by many educated men of the present day, and by professed theologians too. Sceptical opinions, as they are termed, are largely current. The New Testament is not believed by many to be "the Word of God"; and the sacred books are supposed to contain errors and imperfections. If a rationalistic volume like the present be the means of awakening perfunctory theologians to a sense of the dangers threatening their faiths, and to a more critical study of the New Testament records, it will not be useless, though it may disturb many minds in the mean time with doubts and unbelief. But when the noble author has spoken out as he has done, theologians must not neglect his utterances, although they are those of a layman. We hope they will undertake to answer him.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Theology.

Daniel and his Three Friends, Seven Plain Sermons, 1/6 cl. swd.
Dunn's (H.) Heaing Words, Svo. 1/ swd.
Hammond's (C. E.) Outlines of Textual Criticism Applied to
the New Testament, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Hayman's (Rev. S. 1. booking Upward, 12mo. 5/ cl.
Lange's (J. P.) Christ's Life, ed. by Rev. M. Dod, 4 vols. 23/
Miller's (H. M.) Young Folks' Sacred Songs, 4to. 5/ cl.
Rationale of Christianity, 12mo. 2/6 cl. limp.
Skeffington's (Rev. S. W.) The Sinless Sufferer, cr. Svo. 2/6 cl.
Titcomb's Revelation in Progress from Adam to Malachh. 5/
White's (F. H.) Christ in the Tabernacle, cr. Svo. 5/ cl.

Fine Art.

Sun Pictures: a Series of Twenty Heliotype Illustrations, 21/ Law. Dewy's Manual of the Law Relating to Divorce, &c., Causes, 3/M'Carthy's Prohibitory Legislation in the United States, 2/6 Music

Boosey's Operas, Weber's 'Der Freischütz,' royal 8vo. 2/6 swd. Lynch's (Rev. T. T.) Tunes to Hymns in the 'Rivulet,' 2/6 Taylor's (R. M.) Parish Church Hymnal, Part 1, 32mo. 1/cl.

Taylor's (R. M.) Parish Church Hymnal, Part 1, 32mo. 1/cl. Poetry.

Beckle's (S. H.) Moments of Pleasure, 12mo. 5/cl. Bouquet of Verses, Grave and Gay, by Wintonia, 12mo. 5/cl. Bruns's (R.) Poetical Works, with Memoir, Notes, &c., 2/6 cl. Fragmenta Carminum, 12mo. 2/cl. Frame's (J.) Song of the Cross, cr. Svo. 5/cl. Service of Song for the Use of Schools and Colleges, 2/cl. swd. Shelley's (P. B.) Poetical Works, 1/8 swd.

History.

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Chronicles of Great Britain and Ireland, The Black Book of the Admiralty, ed. by Sir C. Twiss, Vol. 1, 10'
Freeman's History of the Norman Conquest, Vol. 4, 8vo. 21' cl. Parr's (H.) Echoes of a Famous Year, cr. 8vo. 8d cl. Pellitan's Jean Jarousseau, the Pastor of the Desert, 12mo. 5

Geography. Bacon's Hlustrated General Atlas, folio, 9/ bds. Burton's (R. F.) Zanzibar: City, Ialand, and Coast, 2 vols. 30/ Dixon's (W. H.) The Switzers, 8vo. 15/ cl. Fina's (J.) The Orphan Colony of Jews in China, 12mo. 3/ cl.

Philology.

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Morris and Skeat's Specimens of Early English, Part 2, 7/6 cl. Science.

Science Schellen's (Dr. H.) Spectrum Analysis, 8vo. 28' cl.
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Adam's (C. F. and H.) Chapters of Enf. and other Essays, 10:6
Christie's Ballot, and Corruption & Expenditure at Elections, 46
Colman's (G.) Broad Grins, ed. by G. B. Buckstone, er. 8vo. 7:6 cl.
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LORD CAMPBELL'S DRAMATIC CRITICISMS.

41, Guildford Street, Russell Square, Jan. 8, 1872. I CONFESS I am surprised at the appearance of Mr. Hardcastle's letter, under this head, in the Athenœum of last Saturday. I am equally so in relation to its matter and manner. Mr. Hardcastle professes to give "the facts" of the case. Now it so happens that his leading statements are quite at variance with "the facts." First of all, Mr. Hardcastle says that I ascribe the alleged criticism 'Romeo and Juliet,' by the Lord Chancellor Campbell, then Mr. Campbell, under the impression that it was a new piece,—to his Lordship. I do nothing of the kind. I simply quote a paragraph, written by a gentleman known to me as one of the highest respectability, from the London Scotsman of March 6, 1869, in which the writer in that journal gives a copy of the alleged criticism. in question was largely read, especially by Scotsmen; and never having been contradicted, I simply alluded to the paragraph as being interesting in a sketch of the Morning Chronicle,—the paper in which it was said to have appeared,—in my 'History of the Newspaper Press.' Otherwise I had nothing more to do with the paragraph than Mr. Hardcastle

That gentleman further says - "To assert, as Mr. Grant does, that Lord Campbell undertook the post of dramatic critic in a daily paper while ignorant of so rudimentary a fact as the authorship of Shakspeare's plays, is to impute to him an act of gross dishonesty.

I neither asserted nor insinuated anything of the kind. I did just the reverse. It had been long a question,-as every one acquainted with the history of the newspaper press sixty or seventy years ago is well aware,—whether Lord Campbell, when a young man of about twenty-one or twenty'72

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two years of age, was the regular dramatic critic of the Morning Chronicle. My belief, whether right or wrong, was and is, that he was not engaged in that capacity; and I contended that if the paragraph under consideration given in the London like the was covered the fact week in the London Scotsman was correct, the fact was in favour of my hypothesis, that he was not the regular dramatic critic on the Morning Chronicle. I have shown, in my work on the Newspaper Press, that I got an engagement, when I came to London, in 1833, on the Morning Chronicle, which I believe to have been essentially the same as that which Lord Campbell got more than thirty years before; and therefore I feel more confident than I otherwise would do that Lord Campbell, though he may have occasionally written a dramatic notice,—just as I myself did,—was no more appointed to the position of regular dramatic critic on the Morning Chronicle than I was. Mr. Hardcastle, therefore, ought to "withdraw" his statement that I made the assertion that Lord Campbell "undertook the post of dra-

matic critic in a daily paper," and that I thereby "imputed to him an act of gross dishonesty." So much for the matter of Mr. Hardcastle's letter. Just one word as to its manner. His private correspondence with me on the subject was very different in its tone from his letter in the Athenœum. Some four or five weeks ago he wrote attenerum. Some four or five weeks ago he wrote me to the effect that, presuming on our friendship many years ago, he felt he might venture to ask me to mention the authority on which the paragraph alluded to was given in my 'History of the Newspaper Press.' As the son-in-law of the late Lord Chancellor Campbell, this was a reasonable request; and, having in the interim consulted the felle of the journal in which it appeared, in order to be sure that neither I in the transcript, nor the printer in preparing that part of my work for the press, had made any mistake, I wrote on the following day to Mr. Hardcastle, giving the name of the ing day to Mr. Hardcastle, giving the name of the journal in which it appeared, and the date of its publication. I accompanied that information by offering to give him, if he wished it, a note of introduction to the publisher of the London Scotsman, in order that, by consulting the file of that paper, he might satisfy himself that the paragraph had appeared in my book exactly as it did in the journal from which it was taken. Having been to thirteen or fourteen years on terms of the elegant for thirteen or fourteen years on terms of the closest and uninterrupted intimacy with the present Lord Campbell, as well as entertaining respect for Mr. Hardcastle himself, as the result of friendship of former years, I intimated to him, that if any of Lord Campbell's family felt the slightest pain at the paragraph,-though I had nothing whatever to the paragraph,—though I had nothing whatever to do with it beyond quoting it, as any one else writing a History of the Newspaper Press would have done,—I would strike out the passage in the not improbable event of a second edition of my work being required. Mr. Hardeastle wrote me in return, expressing his gratification at the offer I had made. I wrote him again, to the effect that as my third and candidinary large are the Press. my third and concluding volume on the Press concluding volume, so far as British journalism is concerned—would be ready shortly, I would go out of my way to state that Lord Campbell's family entirely discredited the truth of the dramatic piece of criticism which had been attributed by the London Scotsman-not by me-to his Lord-ship. Mr. Hardcastle, in his last letter, which was pervaded by the same courtesy as his two former letters, said that he had "sent a statement of the facts of the case to the Athenœum, which he hoped would be inserted." I certainly could not have expected that Mr. Hardcastle's "facts" would have had so little claim to be so considered; neither could I have expected that the tone of his letter to you, after that of his three letters to me, and mine to him, would have been what it is.

JAMES GRANT, Author of the 'History of the Newspaper Press.

PROF. SEELEY'S 'LIVY.'

I SHOULD be sorry if any of your readers were led by Dr. Dyer's complaints to think that I have drawn unnecessary attention to any insignificant

errors of his. If I have done so, I have sinned against a strong conviction which I have that criticism is seldom generous enough in such matters, and I have committed an injustice if I have tried to force a great historical question upon have tried to force a great historical question upon paltry grammatical arguments. Let your readers note, then, that though I have pointed out Dr. Dyer's errors in translation, I have drawn no inferences from them against his general credit as an historian. I have never tried to make out that his deficiencies as a Latinist destroyed the that his denciencies as a Latinist destroyed the value of his purely historical argument. These I have met directly, and always considered on their merits. And again, in pointing out these errors of translation, I have never used unnecessarily severe language. In one case where, by a mistranslation, he has created a new and startling piece of history. I have all the severe languages and startling pieces of history. mistransiation, he has created a new and starting piece of history, I have declared myself "aston-ished." In one other passage (the one you quoted) I have used sarcastic language, but in this case it was not a question of translation but of historical

logic.

I feel much more anxious to defend myself from the charge of attaching excessive importance to minute questions of scholarship, than from the charges against my own scholarship which Dr. Dyer brings. These latter charges seem to me to have no plausibility, but the former wants some

explanation.

Why did I go out of my way to mark every little blunder which Dr. Dyer committed, and scarcely anywhere to mark any good criticism of his? Dr. Dyer's book is the latest which has appeared in England in which the question of the appeared in England in which the question of the credibility of the early Roman history is thoroughly discussed. It was fairly well reviewed, and is now in the hands of students. In these circumstances it becomes important to know what are his qualifications, because on those qualifications his authority will depend. Exact scholarship is not the principal qualification required in an historian of Rome, but it is no unimportant qualification either. I think this is a sufficient reason for not overlooking his errors; it is also, no doubt, a strong reason for taking notice of his merits as well. But no such merits did I discover. The impression my notes give is the impression left on my own mind, viz., that Dr. Dyer is much inferior as a scholar to all who have undertaken this difficult subject before, and that his knowledge of Latin is so poor that he ought never to venture to do more than use over again the quotations of others.

Moreover, as I was writing for students whose knowledge of Latin was imperfect, I could not help finding Dr. Dyer very useful. From him I could discover what blunders were likely to be made, and therefore what blunders it was important to guard the reader against. But, it may be said, "this might have been done without mentioning Dr. Dyer's name"; and if Dr. Dyer had been merely the author of a poor history of the kings, I should probably have avoided introducing his name so But if your readers have ever looked into his book they will know that the modesty with which he now speaks of it has been learnt only lately; that it is a bold defiance to the whole German school of Roman history; and that it undertakes, in the most confident manner, to meet the greatest German critics on equal terms. I should have blamed myself if I had spoken of a Dr. Dyer in language nearly so contemptuous as that in which he habitually speaks of a Niebuhr.

I do not intend to enter into the lists with Dr.

Dyer at present. A writer is not called upon to answer his reviewers, except when a review appears which makes out a strong case against him, or is signed by an eminent name. Dr. Dyer's criticisms signed by an eminent name. Dr. Dyer's criticisms upon me seem to me—of course if I deceive myself I shall suffer for it in public opinion—to deserve no special answer; in several cases they are such as I can scarcely believe to be serious. In no case whatever has he pointed out to me anything I did not know before, or urged anything which I had not considered. I venture anything which I had not considered. I venture also to think that his name adds no weight to his criticisms. Where he gives his own opinion, pro-

nouncing my view "wrong" or "inadmissible," I must tell him plainly, for my part, that his opinion on questions of Latin scholarship has no weight with me, and, after the blunders he has acknow-ledged, I do not believe it will have much weight with the public.

But lest it should have any, allow me to present to your readers a specimen or two of Dr. Dyer's criticism. They will be indulgent enough, I think, after considering them to excuse me from entering upon a controversy which, with such an opponent, can become nothing but an interminable wrangle.

My note. "Here the archetype had 'sim pretium,' but we" (the italics are Dr. Dyer's) "are enabled to correct it by the authority of Quin-

tilian.

Dr. Dyer's comment. "The Professor very coolly takes credit for an emendation made time

out of mind by Sabellicus!

out of mind by Sabellicus!"

If this criticism proves anything, it of course proves me to be crazy. When I talk of myself I am in the habit of saying "I," not "we"; by "we" here is evidently meant all readers of Livy, who are able to compare the manuscript reading of Livy with Quintilian's quotation.

Take another specimen:—

"Prof. Seeley admits that I have shown the documents not to have been so few and meagre 'as the sceptical school believe they have made out.' This is a concession on the most vital part of the question." My words are—"The only dispute

question." My words are—"The only dispute is whether the documents, which were certainly is whether the documents, which were certainly few and meagre, were or were not very few and very meagre indeed. This the sceptical school believe they have made out, and Dr. Dyer, I am ready to admit, shows that they have not quite made it out." It is not, I am sure, disingenuousness, but pure confusion of thought which causes Dr. Dyer here to confound "shown the documents not to have been so few," &c., with "showing the documents not to have been quite made out to have been so few," &c. It must be confusion of thought, because in the next three or four sentences he states my concession in three ways, first wrong, then right, then wrong again.

These passages convince me that Dr. Dyer is just as unable to ascertain with any certainty the meaning of an English sentence—at least such a one as I can write—as of a Latin one. I have said before that Dr. Dyer and his opponents have no common principles of logic. After reading his criticisms I become aware that I and he have not even common principles of language. I cannot argue with him, because I have no means of conveying my meaning to him with any certainty.

Here are two highly curious specimens, which

I class together.

My note. "Illa tota. The MSS. have tota illa. The alteration, which is Madvig's, seems

Dr. Dyer's comment. "What the Professor calls Madvig's alteration is in Drakenborch's text, with-

out note of any various reading."

My note. "Posset. Madvig alters this to possit."

Dr. Dyer's comment. "Aldus wrote possit centuries before Madvig was born; and it held its place in subsequent editions. The first copies had potest, which Glareanus preferred. Drakenborch found possit in all the MSS. which he used, except two which had posset (the Professor's reading), which he looked upon as an error of the copyists."

These criticisms have opened to me new recesses of ignorance in Dr. Dyer's mind, which I had no notion of before. I do not blame him for knowing notion of before. I do not blank min to the month of the text of Livy, but what does astonish me is the indomitable decision with which he rushes into a controversy about it. But as he had no fear of Niebuhr and Schwegler, and Lewis and Mommsen, when he was fighting for the wrong about Roman history, it could not be expected that he should even trouble himself to inquire into the subject before engaging with one so humble as myself about Livy's text.

as myself about Livy's text.

You will observe that in his mind everything turns upon Drakenborch. I say, "The MSS have so-and-so."—"No, they have not," says Dr. Dyer, "for Drakenborch does not say so," or "Draken-

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borch found something else in the MSS. he used." His confidence in Drakenborch is like the unlearned Christian's confidence in the Authorized Version. As he holds out hopes of a rich harvest still to come of criticisms of a similar quality, I wonder whether he means to print in the Athenœum all my deviations from Drakenborch under the name

of blunders committed by me.

Drakenborch belonged to a time when the MSS.

of Livy had not been classified and some of the best were unknown. The notes of his edition are still worth consulting for the suggestions they contain. I have never lost sight of them. But no one but Dr. Dyer would now dream of looking in Drakenborch for an account of the manuscript readings. When I say "the MSS. have so-and-so," I do not mean all the MSS., nor necessarily even a large number of them: I mean generally that the two MSS. called M and P agree upon the reading. These are now understood to be far more important than the others, but the complete knowledge of them and the recognition of their importance belongs to a very recent time.

In like manner, when I say "Madvig has altered the reading," I do not mean to imply that no one had made the same suggestion before; but the conjectures of the old scholars, treasured up in Drakenborch, are mere guess-work, because they were not founded upon any sufficient knowledge of the MSS. Madvig's conjectures (and a few others by recent scholars) stand on quite another footing. I have made it a rule, therefore, to mention every emendation which had the authority of Madvig (Leften 21) the Madvig (Leften of Madvig (I often call them Madvig's emendations, even when they are really older than Madvig, because it is from him they derive their importance), but to pass over in silence, except for special reasons, those conjectures of the older scholars that I did not

Dr. Dyer justly observes that he has found as much to criticize in a page of my book as I have found in the whole of his. But this is partly because he is a fertile, a facile, perhaps I might say, a too easily satisfied writer. At any rate it is worth noting that while he is obliged to acknowledge the justice of many of my criticisms, I have no similar acknowledgment to make, and can see nothing in his criticisms but new blunders of his J. R. SEELEY.

#### THE LONDON SCHOOL-BOARD.

On the 12th of February will be elected a member for the City, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of the Rev. W. Rogers. Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens is also not unlikely to resign his seat for Finsbury; and, if Prof. Huxley is obliged to prolong his Egyptian tour, his membership will, epso facto, lapse. It will be hard to find a fit substitute for either Prof. Huxley or Mr. Rogers, and the elections will be chiefly interesting as indications of popular opinion, which, upon all educational matters, has greatly grown since the School-Board elections of 1870.

When the Board met on Wednesday last, it was inevitable that the "remission of fees" should in some or other shape be re-considered. It cropped up, on a motion of Lord Lawrence, to which spoke Messrs. Davies, Dixon, Gover, MacGregor, Reed, Stiff, Tilson, and a few others. As matters now stand, the Board will have to deal with the difficulty of the remission of fees by deciding each case "upon its own merits," so that every case will raise again the old battle of the principle. This discussion Lord Lawrence, apparently, desires to stifle, the effect of his motion being to assign the adjudication of "merits" in each case, not to the Board, but to the newly-elected "divisional com-After much talk, nothing of importance was carried; and the only real outcome of the debate was to show how resolved is the minority of the Board not to accept as final the ingenious (and crafty) compromise of Mr. Smith.

An annual balance-sheet was presented. The Board has received, on account of its precept of 40,000, some 29,108. 5s. 4d.; its expenditure has been 4,568. 12s. 10d.; and its outstanding liabilities are 1,085l. 9s. 11d.

The old question of the formation of a single school upon the Prussian class system was also revived. Dr. Rigg explained that he disliked ex-periments, and did not himself know enough of the Prussian system to conscientiously vote for its adoption. The Board, however, unanimously agreed that a school with separate class-rooms should be built in Essex Street, Stepney; and, while the school is building, Dr. Rigg will, perhaps, find time to verify Mr. Picton's assertion, that "there is not a single civilized country but our own in which the class system has not been adopted with perfect

The meeting ended with a hot discussion upon the merits of the Science and Art Department at South Kensington. The Department wants the Board to "co-operate" with it; but the Board, by a majority of three, voted the Science and Art Department unworthy of its confidence, and shelved

the application for a year.

#### Literary Gossip.

MR. MURRAY promises during the coming season, among other works, 'Modern Indian Problems': selections from speeches delivered and minutes published in India, by Sir Henry S. Maine,—'Notes of Thoughts and Conversations,' by a Manufacturer,—'Biography, from the Times of the Apostles to the Age of Charlemagne,' by various Authors, edited by Dr. W. Smith,—a second series of Miscellanies, collected and edited, by Earl Stanhope, 'Lectures on the History of the Church of Scotland,' delivered in Edinburgh, by Dean Stanley,—and 'A History of Britain,' by Mr. Philip Smith. The last will form part of "Murray's Elementary Series."

MR. M'CULLAGH TORRENS, M.P., has in the press a work on the present position of the Government of India, in which, we believe, he advocates a policy of conciliation towards the native States.

THE first part, entitled 'The Sailing of the Swallow,' of Mr. Swinburne's new poem, 'Tristram and Iseult,' is finished. The prelude of this poem appeared a few weeks ago in an annual called 'Pleasure.'

'IN QUEST OF COOLIES' is the title of a work by Mr. James A. L. Hope, shortly to be published, which will relate the narrator's experiences of a residence among the coolies of the South Sea Islande.

MR. MURRAY will shortly publish a volume 'Essays on Cathedrals,' edited, with an of 'Essays on Cathedrals,' Introduction, by Dr. J. S. Howson. Among the articles will be 'Recollections of a Dean,' by the Bishop of Carlisle,—' Cathedrals in their Missionary Aspect,' by Mr. A. J. Beresford Hope, M.P., - 'Cathedral Foundations in relation to Religious Thought,' by Prof. Westcott,- 'Cathedral Churches of the Old Foundation,' by Mr. E. A. Freeman, — 'Welsh Cathedrals,' by Canon Perowne,—' Education of Cathedral Choristers,' by Rev. Sir F. Gore Ouseley, Bart.,—'Cathedral Schools,' by Canon Durham, M.A., -and 'Architectural Arrangements of English Cathedrals Historically Considered,' by Precentor Venables, M.A. The fourth volume of Canon Robertson's 'History of the Christian Church' will also appear soon. It will comprise the period from the death of Boniface the Eighth to the end of the Fifth Council of the Lateran, 1303-1517.

MR. HAMILTON MARSHALL, the author of 'For Very Life,' has a new novel in the Miss Hesba Stretton's new story is entitled 'Hester Morley's Promise.'

WE regret to have to announce the death of Mr. W. Impey, Deputy-Keeper of Land Revenue Records and Incolments. This event took place on the 4th inst. All antiquarian and historical students, whose labours demand reference to the records lately under his control, will join our regret for the loss of so modest and retiring a man, who was highly esteemed for his urbanity and readiness to place his great knowledge of historical documents at the service of readers. He was an old and tardily-rewarded public servant, having entered the State-Paper Office about 1840. He was appointed to the Deputy-Keepership in question in 1860.

MR. F. WEMYSS REID, the present editor of the Leeds Mercury, will shortly publish a volume of personal and political sketches of prominent members of both Houses of Parliament, under the title of 'Cabinet Portraits.'

WE understand that the Rev. Harry Jones retires at the end of the present volume from the editorship of the People's Magazine, published by the Society for Promoting Christian

'PERPLEXITY' is the title of a new novel, by Sydney Mostyn, shortly to be published by Messrs, Henry S. King & Co.

MESSRS. ADAM & CHARLES BLACK have purchased the copyright of the late Lord Brougham's works, and propose publishing a reissue of them in monthly volumes.

A MAN of some mark in journalism died on Saturday last—Mr. H. N. Barnett, editor of the Sunday Times for thirteen years. Mr. Barnett studied for the ministry, and at one time occupied the pulpit vacated by Mr. J. W. Fox, M.P., in South Place; but he found journalism his true vocation. He died at the early age of forty-two.

THE first number of a new periodical, the Canadian Monthly, has been established at Toronto, with the object "of giving an organ to the intellectual life of Canada,"-an attempt which has frequently been made before, but has always failed, from the scarcity of able contributors and the indisposition of the publishers to pay them. The first number is creditable to Canadian culture in every respect, and is in particular graced by a translation, from the pen of Mr. Goldwin Smith, of the opening of the Second Book of Lucretius. Mr. Smith has undertaken to contribute regularly, and also to assist in conducting the

A WEEKLY newspaper, the Sanitarian, devoted wholly to questions affecting the public health, will make its appearance in the course of the spring.

THE Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge intend to publish a hymn-book, the music to be edited by Mr. Arthur Sullivan.

PROF. SEELEY'S lectures at Cambridge next term are to be on the Reign of George the Third.

In chronicling the death of Major-General Halleck, the daily papers have omitted to mention his most important contribution to literature, a work on International Law, which we reviewed some years ago.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. will shortly publish new editions of the Life and Works of the late Rev. Frederick W. Robertson, of Brighton.

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#### SCIENCE

DE. HUGGINS AND THE 'QUARTERLY REVIEW.'

With reference to the letter of Dr. Huggins, inserted in our last number, the author of the article on Spiritualism in the Quarterly Review for October writes to us:—"Dr. Huggins is nowhere represented in the article as 'giving his sanction to spiritualism.' What is said of Dr. Huggins and his coadjutors is, that 'distinguished representatives of various departments of science have attested the reality of some of the most extraordinary manifestations of the occult power exerted through the chiefs of the sect, though without committing themselves to any hypotheses as to its source'; and Dr. Huggins's attestation is given in the terms sanctioned by himself.
"That Dr. Huggins is generally credited with having accepted the doctrines of Spiritualism, is

"That Dr. Huggins is generally credited with having accepted the doctrines of Spiritualism, is obviously due to the manner in which his participation in Mr. Crookes's inquiries was proclaimed in the Spiritualist for July the 15th; which reprinted Mr. Crookes's paper from the Quarterly Journal of Science, under the title of 'An Experimental Investigation of Spiritual Phenomena,' by Mr. W. Crookes, F.R.S., Dr. Huggins, V.P.R.S., and Mr. Serjeant Cox. No public protest has been made by Dr. Huggins, so far as the present writer is aware, against the explicit claim thus made by a leading organ of the sect to Dr. Huggins's testimony in favour of 'Spiritual Phenomena.'

"Advantage was taken of the recent appearance of a new edition of the Quarterly Review for October to insert the following corrections:—
"'1. We intimated (page 341) that Dr. Huggins is a brewer. He has assured us that he neither is nor has ever been connected with that business. So far were we, however, from intending by this allusion, to imply anything to his disparagement, that we thought we paid him one of the highest compliments we could offer, by coupling his name

So far were we, however, from intending by this allusion, to imply anything to his disparagement, that we thought we paid him one of the highest compliments we could offer, by coupling his name with that of Mr. Lassell. We regret that, by a misapprehension, which we know to be very prevalent, we should have added, even in the most trivial degree, to the pain which, in the interests of truth, we felt it needful to inflict on a gentleman was so highly esteem.

"" 2. We stated (p. 348) that Mr. Varley had "never been admitted into the Royal Society, although he has been more than once a candidate for that honour." That statement would have been correct if the article had appeared three months earlier; but the fact had escaped our notice that Mr. Varley was admitted in June last, on his third candidature."

THE GOVERNMENT ECLIPSE EXPEDITION.

Wynaad Club, Malabar, Dec. 11, 1871.

The Ceylon members of the expedition left Galle for Jaffna and Trincomalee in the Serendib; they consisted of Capt. Tupman, Messrs. Lewis and Moseley, and a volunteer observer, Mr. A. Ferguson, jun.; the rest of us left in the Glasgow flagship of the Ceylon station, a fine wooden frigate of the old style. We had a very pleasant voyage, and heard glowing accounts of the ship, which has done fifteen knots per hour under sail. During the voyage we saw fire stations, quarters, and big gun practice (not firing), and had ample opportunity of seeing that the British sailor has not degenerated, but will maintain his old fame when called upon to fight. At Beypore we landed Signor Respighi and Mr. Holliday, and on Sunday we landed at Cannonore, with orders to proceed to Manantawaddy; we breakfasted at the Public Bungalow, and sent on our instruments and heavy baggage in three bullock bandies; at 5 P.M. we started in a coach bandy with two bullocks, understanding we should find a relay on the road. We soon entered the forest, and about nine o'clock crossed a large river in a ferry-boat by torchlight at Canooth; about 2 in the morning the bandy-driver declared the bullocks were done up, and could proceed no further, so we tried to sleep in the bandy, but as it was about the width of a Hansom cab, and not five feet long, without much

success. At 5 A.M. we started again, and reached Neddybringal at 7, where we endeavoured to sleep on the mud floor of a rest-house, and dined on a chicken slain and cooked by our "boy"; he was about thirty-five: luckily we had brought some bread, and soda-water, and two or three bottles of claret; but we fed ourselves with our fingers, as there was only one knife obtainable and no forks. As soon as the moon rose, 2 A.M. next day, we started off up the Ghaut, and went on by the light of bamboo torches till daylight; the pass was tremendous—huge trees, precipices and rocks all round, the road frightful, full of ruts and great stones, with watercourses running across it every half-mile or so. We looked a wild and picturesque group as we toiled up on foot, with blazing torches in front, borne by nearly naked coolies; the bullock bandies behind, accompanied by a shouting and rumbling, the loud rushing of water, and above all the continual hum of the innumerable insects in the jungle around. By daylight we reached the steepest part of the Ghaut, where the road, formed by blasting, zigzagged up the face of the mountain. We then began to descend a little; and the road becoming worse than ever, the coolies had to hold the bandies upright. I need hardly say we were very anxious about the instruments. At Perria we missed the Bungalow, and found no relays; the bandy-drivers could not speak the dialect; our bullocks were knocked up, and our provisions exhausted, excepting some claret and brandy, a box of sardines, and some preserved soup. A native planter kindly took us in, gave us a fowl, and provided us with knives and forks, but we could get no bread. About 5 P.M. we started, on foot, up the little Ghaut; but as the Addgary, or head man of the village, was drunk, and refused to supply us with torches or torch-bearers, we were obliged to wait for the moonlight, till about 9 P.M. We, in the mean time, dined with the writer of an estate, who had kindly got ready a pair of bullocks to take us to Manantoddy: we were shortly m

We found our troubles arose from a delay in the notice of our coming reaching Manantoddy; when the news did come, action had been prompt, and we found an Observatory already commenced; all our instruments are up, and only two damaged, which we repaired. We have plenty of volunteer help; the climate is admirable, the views beautiful. We found we need not have gone through the trouble and fatigue we experienced had we known the right way. We have everywhere received the greatest kindness and hospitality, and are to be sent back in perfect comfort in two days. We have been made hon members of the Wynaad Club, and shall long remember Gynaad, its planters, collector, doctors, and engineers, with gratitude.

MORTAR FROM BABYLON.

Partick, Glasgow, Dec. 25, 1871.

Some time ago I received from a friend a sample of the bituminous mortar adhering to a brick, from the Birs Nimroud, Babylon. I found the mortar contained 25 per cent. bituminous matter and 75 per cent. limestone: the lime had never been burned. I found in it small pieces from the size of a pin head to an ordinary split pea, which showed it to be the common grey limestone. Why were they at the trouble to grind hard limestone to mix with the bitumen? Did the ancients not know how to burn lime and slake, and make mortar as we do?

I have searched several books for an answer to any of these questions unsuccessfully. Can any of your readers give any information on these points, and where I could find analyses of ancient mortans?

JAMES NAPIER.

\*\*\* Vitruvius should be consulted. We believe
Sir H. Davy made some analyses of ancient

cements. In 'Vicat on Cements' much information on the use of lime by the ancients will be found, and also in the 'Encyclopædia of Civil Engineering,' by Edward Cresy.

SOCIETIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Jan. 8.—The following new Fellows were elected: A. Bellville, F. Chambers, W. R. G. Elwell, J. Forrest, J. T. Gowlland, S. Hill, M.D., M. da Gama Lobo, M.D., W. Newton, Capt. J. M. Trotter, E. H. L. Willems, R. B. W. Wilson, and M. Zerrero.—Sir Bartle Frere, V.P., explained to the members and others present the grounds on which the Council had determined to despatch an expedition from England for the search and relief of Dr. Livingstone. He said it was now more than two years and a half since anything in the shape of written communication had been received from Livingstone. His latest letters gave a vivid picture of his destitution as regards the commonest necessaries of a traveller. It would be in the last degree disgraceful to them, not only as a body of geographers, but as Englishmen, if they allowed him to perish without making an effort to relieve him. The fortunate chance of a private steamer preparing to leave London in the course of the month direct, viâ the Suez Canal, for Zanzibar, had compelled the Society to act rapidly in this matter. The expedition was being organized, and an appeal had been made to the public for funds to defray the expenses. Already subscriptions had been received to the extent of about twelve hundred pounds.—The following paper was then read, 'Description of Bunder-Murayah, Somali-land,' by Capt. S. B. Miles, Political Resident at Aden.—The other papers announced for reading were postponed to a subsequent meeting.

Institute of British Architects.—Jan. 8.—A paper was read, by Sir J. G. Alleyne, Bart., 'On the Travelling Stage used in the erection of the roof over St. Pancras Station.' The roof is 240' span, and consists of 26 main-ribs or rafters. Great difficulty was anticipated in fixing such enormous ribs, for although of great strength, when eight or more are joined together and fastened to the walls, individually they may be said to be without lateral stiffness. The staging, which was designed by the author of the paper, overcame these difficulties in a very simple and efficient manner. This staging was 208' 10' long, 40' 0' wide, and 96' 0" high. The system adopted was simply this:—The staging was divided into three compartments, which were all screwed firmly together and screwed down to the floor; the first and second ribs were fixed and fastened together by their purlins, the two ribs being kept fast to the staging by the timber slides described in the paper. When the fixing of the two ribs was completed, the slides, which were fixed to the wings or outer compartments, were drawn inwards, those of the centre still holding fast. The two wings were unscrewed from the floor and from the centre compartment. The two wings were then moved up to Nos. 2 and 3 ribs; they held firmly to No. 2 rib, and were bolted down to the floor, holding both ribs,—No. 2 by the slides and No. 1 by the purlins. The centre compartment was then unscrewed and moved up to the wings; the whole were screwed fast as before, and No. 3 rib was fixed. The same operation was repeated for No. 4, and all the other ribs, the staging never leaving its hold until all was fixed. 26,834 cubic feet of timber was supported on 123 wheels and 19 lines of rails.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Jan. 2.—J. Gould, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—An extract was read from a letter from Mr. T. G. F. Riedel, of Gorontalo, Celebes, in reference to the true locality of a rare Kingfisher, Tanysiptera Riedeli, which he stated to be from Kordo, an island in the Bay of Geelvink, and not from Celebes.—Prof. Newton made remarks on a specimen of Ross's Gull (Larus Rossi), from the collection of the late Sir W. Milner, said to have been obtained in Yorkshire.—Mr. Gould exhibited

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an adult specimen of the same bird, from the Derby Museum, Liverpool.—Papers and communications were read: by Mr. P. L. Sclater, 'On the species of Monkeys found in America North of Panama,' being supplementary to a former paper Panama,' being supplementary to a former paper
'On the Northern Limit of the Quadrumana in the New World.' The species of monkeys now ascer-tained to occur in Central America from Panama to Mexico, were stated to be eleven in numbernamely, ten belonging to the family Cebidse, and one to the Hapalidse. Full particulars were given concerning the range of each of these species,-by Mr. H. Adams, containing some further descriptions of new species of Shells, collected by Mr. R. M'Andrew, in the Red Sea; by the same, 'On fourteen new species of Land and Marine Shells from Mauritius, Mexico, Formosa, Borneo, and the New Hebrides,'—by Mr. G. Gulliver, 'On the Œsophagus of a Hornbill (Toccus melanoleucus),' being an appendix to a former paper by him 'On the taxonomic character of the Muscular Sheath of the Œsophagus of the Sauropsida,' read at a previous meeting,—by Mr. J. Brazier, 'On the Distribution of certain species of Volutes found in species of Land and Marine Shells from the Solomon Islands, Western Polynesia, and Australia, —by Dr. J. C. Cox, 'On some new Land Shells from Australia and the South Sea Islands.'

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS. - Jan. 9.-Mr. Hawksley, President, in the chair.—The Emperor of Brésil was elected an Honorary Memben,—Ten candidates were elected, including one Member, viz., Mr. B. Leslie, and nine Associates, viz.: Lieut. O. Chadwick, Messrs. W. Drake-Brockman, J. Fenwick, J. E. Fraser, A. E. Garwood, A. Kritt A. Paro Smith. Major W. S. Suart and A. Kitt, A. Pye-Smith, Major W. S. Suart, and Capt. C. E. Webber.—It was announced that the Council had transferred Messrs. P. Paterson, L. F. Vernon-Harcourt, and F. M. Weedon, from the class of Associate to the class of Member; and had admitted the following as Students of the Institu-tion: Messrs. A. L. C. Bamber, W. B. Fitzgerald R. W. Hurst, J. H. Johnson, W. J. Mason, G. H' Pole, W. J. Purvis, W. E. Shaw, and A. Siemens.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Asiatic, 2.— Pehlvi Interpretations: Early Geography of Tabaristan, illustrated by Coins, Mr. E. Thomas. London Institution, 4.— Elementary Chemistry, I., Prof.

Andardad, Hubitson 4 — Klementary Chemistry, I., Prof. Odling,
Surveyors, 8.—'Cost of Conversion of Foress and Wood Land
into Cultivated Land, and 'Agricultural Pice Drainage in
Connexion with Arterial Drainage and Outfalls' (Discussion).
Anchitects, 8.—'Construction of the Albert Hall at South
Kensington, 'General Scott.
Royal Institution, 3.—'The Circulatory and Nervous Systems,'
Dr. W. Rutherford.
Statistical, 7.—'The Circulatory and Nervous Systems,'
Dr. W. Rutherford.
Statistical, 7.—'Entropy Challed The Converted Statistical, 7.—'And Thinks,' Prof. Leone Lev'.
Civil Engineers, 8.—'Stresses of Rigid Arches' (Discussion).
Zoological, 9.— Fourth Collection of Birds from the Pelew and
Maokensie Group of Islands, Dr. G. Hartlaub; 'Myology of Leiologis Bills', Mr. A. Sanders.
Joners, Mr. T. Arch.—Convernazione, 'Haunts of Old Londons,' Mr. T. Arch.—Convernazione, 'Haunts of Old Londons,' Mr. T. Arch.—Convernazion of the Desi and Dumb,' Dr. G. W. Dasent.
Society of Arts, 8.—'Oral Education of the Desi and Dumb,' Dr. G. W. Dasent.
Manufacture,' Prof. Odling.
Zoological, 4.
Xumismatic, 7.
Linnean, 8.—'Anatomy of Linulus polyphemus' (continuation),
Chemical, 8.

hemical. 8.

Loyal Academy, 8.—' Painting,' Mr. C. W. Cope.

Intiquaries, 84.—' Neolithic and Savage Implements,' Mr. A. W. Franks and Col. A. H. Lane Fox.

Loyal, 93.—' Investigations of Currents in Strait of Gibraltar

made in August, 1871, by Capt. G. S. Nares,' communicated

by Admiral Richards; 'Absolute Direction and Intensity of

the Earth's Magnetic Force at Bombay, and its Secular and

Annual Variations, Mr. C. Chambers.

On the New Metal Indium,' Prof.

Annual Variations, Mr. C. Chambers. Royal Institution, 2.—"On the New Metal Indium," Prof. Odling. Philosopea, 8.—"Correction of some Errors in Latin Dic-Philosopea, 11, Foot. T. Key. Royal Institution, 3.—"The Theatre in Shakspeare's Time, Mr. W. B. Donne. FRI.

#### Science Gassip.

A TREATISE 'On Relapsing Fevers,' by Mr. R. T. Lyons, M.D., the Assistant-Surgeon of the Bengal Army, and who is at present with the Looshai Expedition, will shortly be published.

WE learn that the Rev. W. A. Leighton is pre-paring for publication, early in 1872, a second edition of his 'Lichen-Flora of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Channel Islands,' which will comprise an Introduction to the study of Lichens, a copious Glossary, and Index of species. The

Introduction, Glossary and Index will be also printed separately, so that possessors of the first edition may purchase them.

IT will be remembered by our readers that a few months since a Commission, formed by the Iron and Steel Institute, proceeded to America to examine into the merits of Danks's Rotary Puddling Machine. The Report of the Commission has been received, but it will not be possible to complete the publication in less than a fortnight.

THE Exhibition of Neolithic and Stone Implements, which was opened by the Society of Antiquaries in December, and which was interrupted by the illness of the Prince of Wales, was reopened on Friday, January 12th, and will finally close on Thursday, January 18th. Admission by cards between the hours of 11 and 4. At the ordinary meeting, on January 18th, papers will be read by Mr. A. W. Franks, V.P., and Col. A. H. Lane Fox, V.P.

Dr. Percy has in preparation the 'Metallurgy of Gold and Silver, Mercury, Platinum, Tin, Nickel, Cobalt, Antimony, Bismuth, Arsenic, and other Metals, to be published as the fourth volume of his 'Metallurgy.'

AT the Séance of the Académie des Sciences of Paris, on the 18th of December, the following telegram was read from M. Janssen :- "Octacamund (Coast of Malabar), 5 h. 20 m.—Spectre de la couronne attestant matière plus loin qu'atmosphère du Soleil." At the Séance of the 28th a second telegraphic despatch, dated the 18th, was read. It was as follows:—"Grande atmosphère d'hydrogène très rare au delà chromosphère."

A NEW Mining Magazine and Review, a monthly record of mining, smelting, quarrying, and engineering, has been issued with the new year. It would appear that such a publication should, if properly conducted, command the support of the great mining and metallurgical interests of this country

#### FINE ARTS

INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The SIXTH WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES, &c., NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, &d. Galiery, 33, Pall Mall.

JAMES FAHET, Secretary.

The SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—T WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES is NO OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mail East. Ten till Five. Admission, is.

GUSTAVE DORÉ-DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street.— EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including 'Christian Martyrs,' 'Mo-nastry,' 'Trumph of Christianity,' 'Francesca de Rimíni,' at the New Gallery.—OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON'S ENTIRE COLLECTION of OIL and WATER-COLOUR PAINTINGS, NOW ON VIEW, at his Gallery, 4, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster.—Admission, One Shilling. Open daily from Ten till Five.

ART POTTERY.—ORIGINAL PAINTINGS on POTTERY, by Coleman, Bouquet, Solon, &c. ON VIEW for a Short Time at T. M'LEAN'S NEW GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.—Admission on presentation of Address Cart.

OIL PAINTINGS of the BRITISH and FOREIGN SCHOOLS.—
A Choice Collection of Oil Paintings, mostly fresh from the Easels of
the different Artists, are now ON YIEW at T. M. JEAN'S NEW
GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.—Admission on presentation of Address
Card.

#### MR. STREET AND HIS CRITICS.

MR. STREET has issued a rejoinder to the repeated attacks made by Mr. J. Fergusson and others on his accepted design for the new Law Courts. The writer states that the publication of a paper in Macmillan's Magazine, signed by Mr. Fergusson, gives him an opportunity for replying to some of the attacks which have been made on his design. "Mr. Fergusson was the earliest, as he is the latest, to attack me. He began by writing a letter to the Builder some six months ago; and the line of opposition to all I design, which he suggested then, has been closely and carefully followed up in the articles and letters which have since the middle of August appeared in the Times. There has been no controversy, for it is hard to sustain one where only one side is represented, and it is nothing very new or very surprising that only one side is represented when the question under discussion is ventilated in the columns of a newspaper. But as it is Mr. Fergusson's particular fortune to hold exactly the same views as the critic in the

Timee, as well as of the gentlemen-architects and surveyors-who have contributed the anonymous letters to the same paper, and as he has stated his views with extreme emphasis in Macmillan's Magazine, it is worth while to say a few words in reply to him." Mr. Street deals with the charges of his critic in detail. As to the assertion that the Strand façade of the Courts "is the meanest design for the principal front of so important and pretentious a building which has been proposed in our day," Mr. Street treats it with a humour which is at once reasonable and effective. He says that this is a matter of taste, as to which he is content to differ from Mr. Fergusson, whose opinions are "founded in prejudice and fortified by an ignorance which it would be hard indeed to account for on any but Mr. Fergusson's own explanation, which is that 'architecture is not an art to be learnt in a day, or practised by amateurs. Long apprenticeship and severe study are requisite for success; and if ever architecture passes out of professional hands, the art will be something one dreads to look for wardto.' There is no one to whom these words apply with more singular exactness than to Mr. Fergusson himself. On the other hand, I am obliged to quote what Mr. Fergusson himself says about my own qualifications," The writer then cites his censor's high praise of his talents, love for art, skill as a draughtsman, &c., and adds: "Surely, if any portion of this eulogy is deserved, I am entitled to follow my own taste, instead of deferring to what Mr. Fergusson, with his few opportunities of professional employment, and entire lack of early artistic education or training, chooses to lay down for my guidance." Mr. Street then proceeds to deal with his antagonist's luckless objections to the "imperforate vault" of the Central Hall in the Courts, by showing how abundantly it is lighted by sixteen windows at the sides, each containing about 300 feet of glass, and two very large windows at the ends. "What is one to say of the bold indifference to facts which Mr. Fergusson's assertion exhibits? statement was either founded on knowledge of the truth, or it was not, and to me it seems that the man who ventures to make a damaging assertion about another man, without first of all trying to learn whether it is true, exposes himself to the heaviest As this is something more than a matter of taste, we suppose there can be but one opinion about it. Mr. Fergusson had, when writing for Macmillan's Magazine, very unfortunately laid himself open to censure as to taste and even the fairness of many of his strictures, his slips in respect to facts concern the public more nearly than anything else. To these his antagonist replies with telling force and seriatim. First, it is shown that the Government had not chosen Mr. Street's design, as Mr. Fergusson averred, "because it was the worst-a perfectly competent tribunal having awarded him only three marks in the competition, while it assigned Edward Barry forty-three." Mr. Street declares that this is untrue both in

spirit and in fact; that four separate investigations of the competing plans were made. To one of these only is the assertion of Mr. Fergusson applicable, and that is not the most important one. The three others were most unfavourable to Mr. Barry; the fourth of the series indicated that his would involve a cost of 87,000l. more than those of Mr. Street's. As to the respective designs, the judges made equal recommendations in favour of the productions of both architects, "and, finally," says Mr. Street, "and not 'because my design was the worst,' the Government appointed me to the sole conduct of the work." Here again,
"Mr. Fergusson is guilty of a complete misstatement of the facts of the case, much to my damage."
To say the least of this matter, Mr. Fergusson was ungenerous in introducing this point at all, which is wholly beside the question at issue, that being the merit of Mr. Street's present design, which is a very different work from that of the competition. The censor's complaint should have been against those who appointed Mr. Street.

Next, as to the "accuracy of imitation," alleged

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tition. gainst lleged as a defect in the current design by Mr. Street, who was scolded as being a very "Joshua of architects," who bid the sun of Art stand still at the period tects," who bid the sun of Art stand still at the period of the death of Edward the Third, and who proposes "vaulted halls" where lawyers are "to lounge," with "narrow windows, filled with painted glass, and so dark that they cannot see to read or write in them," "corridors whose gloom recalls the monkish seclusion of the Middle Ages," "where the lawyers must sit on straight-backed chairs," "be satisfied with queer-shaped furniture, which is enough to give one the (sic) rheumatism to look at," &c. The varies to these assertions are so painfully damage. give one the (sic) rheumatism to look at," &c. The replies to these assertions are so painfully damaging that we forbear to quote them at length. In short, it is only too certain that the censor had never seen the plans he thus ridiculed, although he might have seen them if he pleased. The vaulted hall is, like Westminster Hall, a common passageway to all the courts, not likely to be used by barristers at all; the windows in it are as we have stated; stained glass is not proposed. "There is not a gloomy corridor in my building: they are not a gloomy corridor in my building; they are all lighted directly from the open air, without borrowed or artificial light." So says the defendant, who further declares that he has proposed no such "queer" furniture, &c., as it was asserted he did propose.

he did propose.

A positive declaration (such as every one who knew much of the matter had anticipated Mr. Street would make) follows, that he had never "boasted that his design is a real fac-simile of the monastic institutions of the Middle Ages." "This is entirely an invention of Mr. Fergusson's." The defendant offers to change anything in his work which is open to the implied censure. We fancy Mr. Fergusson has been misled on this point by the assertions of some indiscreet admirers of Ecclesiastical Gothic, and by their views of Mr.

Street's purpose.

The alleged "uselessness" of the Central Hall is next dealt with, and it is declared that the Courts of Justice Commission, and all the authorities which were consulted, considered this hall indispensable. Mr. Street then deals with the censures which refer to his choice of a style for the intended building: into this we need not enter; neither need we dwell on the alleged narrowness of the windows it contains, which have an average width of four feet contains, which have an average width of four feet "and all placed in the most convenient part for lighting the rooms." Mr. Street then briefly sets the diverse opinions of his antagonists, Messrs. Fergusson, E. B. Denison, S. Smirke, E. W. Pugin, and "the Times critic," against each other, and with laughable effect. He declares that it would be hopeless to endeavour to please "all these gentlemen."

"It is a question really of the man and the style.

I maintain that both were deliberately chosen more
than three years ago, and that it is not fair now to
argue as if they had not been. Mr. Fergusson naturally tries to call off attention from this point, to discussion as to whether a central hall, such as mine, may be vaulted in stone, in the absence (so far as he knows) of 'mediæval authority for such a vault.' It would be about as reasonable to inquire whether or no there is 'mediæval authority far a such a vault.' rity' for eighteen courts of justice in one great buildrity 'for eighteen courts of justice in one great building! He settles, next, that my great hall being, in spite of its want of precedents, 'so correct in all its details, must be ornamented with richly-stained-glass'; and, I suppose, when he finds that this does not enter into my conceptions of what is desirable in any part of such a building, he will

desirable in any part of such a building, he will again complain of my want of respect for the 'authorities,' of which, after all, it would seem that he is the most slavish worshipper. It is not to the point to compare the lighting of the Manchester Hall with that of my buildings. I do not believe that the conditions are the same. It would be very much more to the purpose to compare the area of my hall with that of Westminster Hall, and to notice that the proportion of glass to area is very much greater in my design than it is there."

than it is there."

Mr. Street appears to suspect that the writer in the *Times*, who has so persistently assailed his work, and Mr. Fergusson are one and the same,

and declares there is ample evidence that neither of these, if they be not one, had seen more than a very small elevation of one front of his building. As to the alleged "universal condemnation" of Mr. As to the alleged "universal condemnation" of Mr. Street's work, that architect fairly points out, that of the five journals which are considered specially artistic, four—the Building News, Architect, Saturday Review, and Athenaum—have been on his side in this matter. "I suppose," says he, "Mr. Fergusson limits his reading to the Times." Mr. Street finally points out that there are four "fronts" to his desire was described to the desire when the second to the same statement. to his design, and considers the surroundings of each of them. He concludes by indicating that the west "front" deserves consideration, as having a better chance than the others of being seen in its entirety; the design for this is treated in a very regular fashion. Of the Strand front, "the most far-off possible view is from the south side of St. Clement's Church"; this will always be seen bit by bit, or in a very foreshortened perspective; and if it were uniform and regular (as has been desired it should be), would be utterly tame and

uninteresting."
We think Mr. Street has got the better of his antagonists, and hope he may be allowed to go on in peace.

EXHIBITION OF OLD MASTERS' PICTURES AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

[Second Notice.]

THERE is a little picture in Gallery III. of this Exhibition to which—notwithstanding that it has been repainted probably more than once—artistic eyes turn with more interest than to the charmeyes turn with more interest than to the charmingly pretty "Raphael" of the Duc d'Aumale (No. 95), which, however, would certainly fetch in the market at least twenty times as much money. This painting is the Duke of Buccleuch's Virgin and Child (117). A naked infant is seated at the knees of his mother, and turns towards a cross, which he holds almost at arm's length, and, leaning back upon her arm, contemplates it, with an leaning back upon her arm, contemplates it, with an expression of total absorption of mind and heart, which is prophetic and full of mournful fancy. This expression is supported by the action of the figure, and, so far as the present condition of the picture permits us to judge, appears to have been more highly spiritualized and purer than it is now. The composition reveals the manner of Da Vinci, to whom this gem is ascribed: yet there are so many important defects in the drawing of the Virgin's face, right hand, and shoulders, that it is Virgin's face, right hand, and shoulders, that it is hard to accept such outrageously careless workmanship as coming from the greatest and most learned draughtsman that ever lived. These parts have doubtless been restored, or added to a picture which, as Leonardo left it, contained indications of his purpose, rather than fully-rendered ideas. When we study the undulating lines of the composition, as they appear in the figures, separately or together,—when we recognize the perfect harmony (in sentiment and colour) of the picture, and, as regards the expression, accept the too and, as regards the expression, accept the too evident restorations with reserve,—the scale of opinion shifts again, and we think Leonardo's name is not unfairly given to one of the finest pieces of painted poetry in the Exhibition. The yearning expression of the infant's face, as, full of trouble, his eyes rest on the cross of dark wood, the contours, luxurious yet noble, of the Virgin's face, her pathetic action—she raises one hand in surprise and anxiety as, observing the feeling manifested by the Child, she draws him nearer to herself—are illustrations of fine design, whoever the painter may be. The suggestions of the colour are suited to the motive of the picture, and are at once grave and mysterious, if not ominous; the deep, reddish hue of the Infant's flesh accords—we are obliged to of the Infant's flesh accords—we are obliged to accept these elements as they now appear—with the Virgin's dark robe of richly-hued blue-green; the downward-flowing masses of her black hair assist the sentiment of the colouring, which is intensified by that of the landscape, a barren shore, with sand and naked or weed-clad rocks; the sea is of a deep blue; there is a monotonous sky, and the lines of many promontories that guard a little bay appear one beyond the other to the misty horizon.

No. 97, a Holy Family, by Spagnoletto, is one of a class of pictures which are less honoured than they deserve to be. Just consider the position of they deserve to be. Just consider the position of this picture, a fine example of serious and sound design. Close to it hangs Sir R. Wallace's Charity of St. Thomas (98), by Murillo, a picture criginally in the Franciscan church at Genoa, and painted under the influence of Velasquez. The Marquis of Hertford gave 3,000 guineas for this comparatively small work, which is certainly one of the finest, if not the noblest, of Murillo's productions. Nevertheless, in its technical qualities—qualities which are not based on the highest grounds—there is much that places it on a lower platform than that of the noblest art. It is grave and manly in thought, but almost void of is grave and manly in thought, but almost void of that spirituality which is essential to the subject, however that may be treated. It is one of the best of Murillo's works, because one of his simplest, best of Muthio's works, because one of his simplest, and because it is free from those affectations which mar so many of his pictures. In breadth of chiaroscuro, depth and richness of colour, and vigour of painting, it does him credit. The qualities last named distinguish also a neighbouring work by the same artist, the Duke of Devonshire's Moses in the Bulrushes (104), which is, of course, a Sevillian baby, no Moses; yet, technically considered, it is a lesson to the student. Between these paintings hangs one which, in Art, affords a perfect contrast to them: it is the brilliant silver-toned Portrait of Henrietta Maria (99), by Vandyck, and suggests many reflections. There can be no doubt that this picture gives a perfect likeness of the sensuous lips, hard, cruel eyes, withered and rouged cheeks. These characteristics are so obvious that it is impossible not to marvel at the candour of the painter. If there is anything in physiognomy, the Puritan's report of Henrietta was no unjust one. and because it is free from those affectations which

Among the peculiarly interesting examples of the minor works of famous masters which Hampton Court has furnished to these gatherings few excel The Expulsion of Heresy (121), an allegory, by Paul Veronese, which contains several striking portraits of dignitaries of the Roman Church: the whole is painted in the great artist's broad and brilliant way.—Titian's Rape of Europa (126), a brilliant way.—Titian's Rape of Europa (126), a superb study for the famous picture, is exuberant in colour, splendidly lighted, and truly one of the most precious examples of Art in this place. La Gloria (114), by the same, is another sketch for a picture, and shows how a noble conception of the subject was marred by the intrinsic defects of Titian's mind and time: in Art it is a triumph such as he only could achieve. We are surprised to find how few visitors heed this work. By Titian likewise is a fine unfinished picture, Diana and Actaon (73), one of hundreds which he left incomplete, and one of the few which are fortunate in being allowed to remain so.—In No. 122 we have The Adoration of the Shepherds, a fine example of Bonifazio. In contemplating its colouring the mind reverts to Mr. Hook's way of looking at nature, which is similar to that employed by the Venetian. The picture is as rich in character as it is brilliant and realistic.—By S. del Piombo we have works which contrast with each other in many respects. These are, the fine Portrait of an Italian Lady, in a bright green dress and white collar (91); the features are exquisitely modelled, and as sound and fresh as on the day they were painted. The Salutation (115), a large picture, proves by the gravity and dignity of the whole, as superb study for the famous picture, is exuberant in painted. The Salutation (115), a large picture, proves by the gravity and dignity of the whole, as well as by the intense pathos of the faces, that it is worthy of a better place than it has here. It is so completely devoid of the brownness which time has often given to Sebastiano's works, that we fancy it must have suffered by cleaning. Originally, it is probable, The Portraits of the Painter's ginally, it is probable, The Portraits of the Painter's Three Daughters (67), belonging to Sir Coutts Lindsay, was by Jacopo Palma, but it has been repainted to the bone, and treated in so unskilful a manner, that one is astonished to see it here without a statement to that effect.—This collection is by no means rich in pictures by Velasquez, yet A Spanish Infanta (142), formerly belonging to the Standish Collection, represents all the painter's

mastery of cool and yet powerful colour, his silvery tones, and most solid manner. The subject is a child of about four or five years of age. The flesh is extremely brilliant, and the action very characteristic; the little one grasps a short stick, and wears a violet scarf over a grey dress: a sword, the hilt of which is held by the left hand, hangs to a belt.

We may turn from this group of pictures by great colourists to those which were produced by artists of another class. Turner's famous Mercury and Herse (131) is probably the grandest of his early classical examples, and one in which, more distinctly than usual, he challenged comparison with Claude. In this respect it fails, if at all, only through the blackness of the foreground and the somewhat chilly distance. It is not, in pure painting from nature, equal to the 'View on the River Thames' (22), which we examined last week. At the same time, it must be admitted that its aims are less obviously realistic; its very classicality imparts much that is ideal, if not artificial, to it. It is especially admirable for the grand and romantic elevation of its conception. For Turner's power of painting details in a solid and masterly way it will be well to look at the fallen fragments of architecture on our left, in front : in these, although the drawing is not irreproachable, the power we have named is most visible. His extraordinary talent for relieving the distances of his pictures by means of light in light, so to say, was rarely more vigorously shown than in the remote parts of this example.—The shortcomings of F. Danby's A Landscape, "Calypso" (137), with its obvious and trite sentiment, and cheap grandeur, to say nothing of its lack of high technical qualities, may be profitably illustrated by a comparison with Turner's work. That of Danby is scenic, and so far effective, but is a poor piece of art. Calypso is wandering on the shore, the forms of which reveal the studies of the painter on the southern coast of Devonshire,—in these nature has been idealized without being elevated,—with the addition of a romantic group of rocks, on the summit of which is a flaming beacon: the sun sets, or has set, and all the deep green sea is darkened; its ripples break on the sand.—There is a picture here by Cotman which, although its elements are of the simplest and most ordinary kind, is far grander than Danby's. Danby made a profound impres-sion upon the public mind and is still rememsion upon the public mind and is still remembered on account of his striking and poetical Evening Gun'; had he painted but this one picture, and not repeated its motive again and again,—this very 'Calypso' itself is one of the numerous reflections,—Danby's reputation would have stood deservedly higher than it does. There is a large "landscape, with figures," on another side of this gallery, being Salvator Rosa's Jacob's Dream (110), belonging to the Duke of Devon-shire. It is an unusually carefully painted and bright picture, yet no one can resist astonishment at the grossness of the painter's conception of the subject; the utterly unpoetical character of his mind was clearly revealed when he dealt with the rising and descending angels of the vision. He actually placed them, figures which are by no means without dignity in themselves, on a veritable ladder, which has been let down, with its long timber sides and steps, out of heaven itself, and rests near the head of the sleeper. On this ladder the angels jostle each other.

Rembrandt's notion of "Jacob's Dream" was somewhat different; as the visitor to the Dulwich Gallery may see in a little picture where broad stairs of light itself lead out of heaven to the earth: so grand and vast do these appear, that the huge and gleaming angels themselves move at ease on the enormous stages which lead from the dark star-lit earth to the ineffable splendour above. There is a portrait here by Rembrandt, which takes the eyes and mind with an irresistible charm. It is the Duke of Buccleuch's Portrait of an Aged Lady (179). Whether "the portrait of the painter's mother," as the frame declares, or not,—and it is tolerably certain that it is nothing of the sort,this painting adds new delight to our memories of

Rembrandt. Here is a very old lady, clad in a deep brown and far-projecting hood and cape, which almost cover a white under-dress, standing us with a large book in her hands; the light falling on the opened pages is reflected under the hood and breaks up the shadows with which that gloomy garment almost veils the face. In this dubious and undefined effect, which is quite different from common examples of shaded faces in reflected light, the craftsmanship and especially the modelling of the painter have been so transcendently powerful and fortunate, that while all are in one broad glowing light in shadow, so to say, still every old and long withered feature, pitiful in its waste, yet venerable with a beauty of its own, noble in its character, and with nothing that is not lovable, stands before us solid, broad, powerful. It is painted in a style that is as large as it is brilliant, and one's wonder increases as the pathos of the picture grows upon the mind. From the same collection, and painted at a somewhat later time, is a Portrait of the Painter (181), dated 1659, by the same: an unchallengeable likeness, and one of the most moving among the many its fellows. The expression of the bright eyes as they seem to look at us is grave and sorrowful; the face, covered with wrinkles, looks older than that of a man of fiftythree years; the hands are clasped; the figure is three-quarter length, and turned to our left, the face being to that side, and nearly in full view. Rembrandt wears a black cap and a gold chain wound round about it; he has a coat trimmed with dark fur; white is nowhere visible. Another work by Rembrandt, one of unusually fine quality, but far inferior to either of the above in æsthetic respects-Portraits of the Wife and Children of the Burgomaster Palekan (101)-contrasts with the rich impasto of his own portrait, and with the magic luminousness of the 'Portrait of an Aged Lady.' In its somewhat hard smoothness and peculiar colouring there is much that may be profitably studied by those who are inclined to suspect all of Rembrandt's works but those which belong to one or two particular classes and kinds. For our parts, we are often compelled to extend the scope of our admiration for the marvellous artist by works which are not to be questioned as his, and yet are, apparently, at least, opposed to our conception of the limits of his genius. This portrait is signed "Rembrandt, fc.": it is a comparatively early picture. ": it is a comparatively early picture.

On the opposite side of Gallery III. are several

noteworthy portraits. Prime among these is Holbein's Sir Henry Guildford (138), from Windsor, not long since at the National Portrait Exhibition. -Near it are Vandyck's famous whole-length portraits of Philippe le Roy, Seigneur of Ravels (134),—a great patron of Art,—and his wife (128). Lord Hertford bought the pair from the collection of the King of Holland for 2,500l.; they are dated respectively 1630 and 1631. That of the lady she was about sixteen when thus painted—seems to us one of the best and purest of Vandyck's pictures.—Near these hangs Reynolds's Portrait of Mrs. Robinson (143), a siren of the haughtily coquettish kind, and by no means the "victim" of a cruel prince, as "Perdita," for this is she, was

Close to the above hangs a most enjoyable Turner, which we overlooked before, being the glowing picture of Newark Abbey, on the Wey, Surrey (145), belonging to Mr. Woolner.—Another landscape, a noble work, of a different character, belongs to the same owner, and is but a sketch, although precious in its way: it is called a View near Highgate (192), by Constable, the effect is solemn, and the painting so pathetically painted, that one's opinion of the artist is raised by it. Simple as it is, its grandeur and breadth strike the imagination.—Mr. Anderson's Minding Sheep on Mouse-hold Heath (33), by J. Crome, although it has really no subject, is delightful on account of its sunniness and broad fidelity.- Near the last is a small Cotman, belonging to Mr. Woolner, which is almost Greek in its simplicity and grandeur, and thoroughly English in its fidelity and homeliness. It is called *The Mouth of the Yare* (35), and comprises craft anchored and waiting for a wind

or tide upon a smooth river: the materials seem to be nothing, yet Art has made them grand by means of breadth of effect and largeness of style,—made them delightfully full of repose, and enriched them with colour which, while so simple that it appears to have been accidentally obtained, and merely recognized in Nature while other elements of Art were dealt with, is really the most subtly devised of the many charms of a beautiful picture. The view is filled with warm light, and yet softened with a universal veil of vapour, which, saturated with light as it is, is sufficiently powerful to make the glow of the atmosphere visible, so to say, and, like Butler's

Mysterious veil, of brightness made,

to subdue even the forms of the foreground, and merge together the horizon and those great white summer clouds that loiter in it. Besides, this vaporous veil subdues the reflexions on the shining river, although they are derived from the splendid clouds above. The picture is as much a position," i. e., a product of the studio, as Turner's 'Mercury and Herse,' and more "Greek" in its severity, gravity, and simplicity, than the English master of masters was, in that instance at least, content to make his work.—
Constable's Passing the Lock (80) is the most important of his paintings here; it is his diploma picture, deposited on his election to the Royal Academy. Has it not been repaired or "restored" lately? The same painter is not adequately represented by the small works which are here although sented by the small works which are here, although, as we have said, the 'View near Highgate' shows an excellence which he rarely achieved. The Yarmouth Jetty (251) and the Sea Beach, Brighton (264), the last being a study on millboard, are very precious, so far as they go, and to be esteemed equal in certain ways to more pretentious examples.

#### Fine-Art Gossip.

Mr. A. W. Hunt is engaged in painting, for the coming exhibition, three landscapes. subjects are supplied by the Northumbrian Coast. The first represents a double basaltic reef running into the sea, and enclosing a little flat of sand and some sunken, weed-covered rocks. A long line of breakers tells white against the jagged edges of these rocks, and leads, on our right, towards the ancient castle of Bamborough, which rises pale with drifted mist. The time is about an hour after sunset, and massive clouds hurry along the sky, and stoop to a bank of cold grey vapour, out of which the moon is about to rise. The quiet gloom of the sandy cove, with its guardian rocks, is contrasted throughout with the tossing of the great billows outside, which are beginning to find their way in, and to drive flecks of clotted surf before The whole foreground of the picture is slightly under the influence of the sunset at the back of the spectator. The second landscape represents the extreme point of a similar reef to the last at the moment when a wave breaking surrounds the dark mass of basalt with sheets of foam which are whiter than snow, and, as it forces its way between the rocks, drives a heaped mass of quivering, cream-coloured surf before it. The lighthouse on one of the Farne Islands glimmers through the darkness, and the line of rock points in that direction with a suggestion of farstretching danger. The colour of this picture is warm grey, with as near an approach to black as may be consistent with the truth of the distant atmosphere; only one or two rifts in the sky show pale vermilion tints, such as a north-east wind can give on the east coast in November. The third picture is less likely than the others are to be completed this year: it represents Dunstan-borough, with nothing but rocks, breakers, and a "sea-fret," as it is called in the north, hanging

THE trustees of Mr. F. Slade's will having been informed that further assistance was needed to defray the cost of the Fine-Art School in University College, London, and to provide casts, and other appliances, for the use of the students, have determined to place in the hands of the Council of

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University College a sum of 1,600l. for those purposes. This is additional to the gift of 5,000l. to the Fine-Art Building Fund, and the endowment of the Slade Professor and Scholarships.

#### MUSIC

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—HANDEL'S Oratorio, 'DEBORAH,' will be per-formed on FRIDAY, January 26. Subscription Concert.—Tickets, 28., 52., and 10s. 60., now ready.

MONTHLY POPULAR CONCERTS BRIXTON—Third Season—Director, Mr. Ridley Frendice.—FOURTH CONCERT, TUESDAY EVENING Jettles of Mesers West Hill, Richard Blagrove, Petils, Minson, Robert Hilton, and Ridley Frentice, Countets, Schumann and Slids; Sonata, Op. 51, Bethover; Polonise, Chopin, &c.—Tickets, Sz., 3z. 6d., 1s., of Mr. Ridley Frentice, 9, Angell Park Gardens, Brixton.

#### SIGNOR VERDI'S 'AIDA.'

ALL reports from Cairo agree as to the enthusiasm manifested by the audience at the first representation of Signor Verdi's Egyptian opera, 'Aida,' but the criticisms on the music and libretto differ materially. If we are to believe the notices in the Italian journals, the opera is a master-piece. The French and Belgian critics are more cautious and circumspect; admitting that there are some really fine inspirations, they deny the originality of the music—they accuse Verdi of reiterating his old ideas, and of imitating Meyerbeer very freely. The exactitude and brilliancy of the mise-en-scene, it is affirmed, compensate for the dull and dismal story. The scenes which represent ancient Thebes, Memphis, the temples, &c., are pronounced to be perfect. On the other hand, the first act is declared to be destitute of attractive themes, and the final one to be heavy, ending, as the incidents do, fatally by the immolation of the tender tenor, and the consequent death of the prima donna. But awful catastrophes are Signor Verdi's special attributes; in the 'Trovatore,' in the 'Traviata,' in 'Rigoletto,' in 'Ernani,' in 'La Forza del Destino,' in 'Don Carlos,' the deaths of the principal singers are the prominent points, and enable the composer to indulge in his fatalist motivi, generally indicated by the brass instruments. We hear, however, of a love duet, in the second act, as intense in expression; of a quartet and chorus laid out with the composer's consummate knowledge of dramatic effect, in which the Rossinian and Meyerbeerian crescendo is turned to the best account. In the third act, is the climax of his conceptions. In the attempt to infuse an Oriental type to the music, Signor Verdi is not successful, and has resorted to pale Wagnerism. As the opera is now in rehearsal at the Scala, at Milan, where the composer is now superintending the production, there will be better opportunities of judging how far 'Aida' is destined to have European fame. As we have banished the Romans and the Greeks from the lyric stage, perhaps the Egyptians and the Ethiopians may become our operatic lions. Signora Anastasi Pozzoni was Aida, and appears to have carried off the honours; the stentorian tenor notes of Signor Mongini also found admirers. The mounting of the opera has cost the Khedive an outlay, it is stated, of over 30,000%. There is no danger of any European Impresario risking such an expenditure. 'Aida,' perhaps, after being tried for two or three years at continental theatres, may reach London, where the stock scenery and decorations of 'Semiramide' and 'Nabucco' will be doubtless used for the mise-en-scène.

#### Musical Cossip.

The programme of the Monday Popular Concert of the 8th inst. contained three pieces by Beethoven: his String Quartet in E flat, Op. 74, his Pianoforte Sonata in E minor, Op. 90, and his Septet in E flat, Op. 20, for violin, viola, clarionet, horn, bassoon, violoncello, and double bass. The executants were Messrs. Strans, L. Ries, Zerbini, Piatti, Reynolds, Lazarus, C. Harper, Wotton, and Halle. The item in the scheme which seemed most to delight the auditory was a vivacious Allemande, Largo, and Allegro, a Sonato in D minor, by Veracini, charmingly executed by Signor Piatti, a work introduced by the violoncellist at the THE programme of the Monday Popular Concert

second concert. It bids fair to be as popular as that of 'Tartini'—the composer's contemporary—is with Herr Joachim. Veracini was a lion violinist in London in 1714 and 1736. Miss Alice violinist in London in 1714 and 1736. Miss Alice Fairman introduced a new ballad, by Sir Julius Benedict, the words by Dexter Smith, called 'Little Baby's gone to Sleep'; but it is not a lullaby or nursery chant, as the title indicates, but a dismal tale of a little baby who is "laid to sleep for evermore." The hearers did not appear deeply moved by the ditty, which would tell more at a prize baby-show, where sympathetic mothers most do congregate. The Director has wisely most do congregate. The Director has wisely engaged Mdlle. Carreno as pianist for the concert on the 15th,—a young lady whose poetic touch and impulsive style will be a welcome relief after the formal, pedantic, and unimpassioned playing of Herr Halle, whose manner, with increasing years, becomes more and more frigid and unsympathetic. A new school of pianoforte playing has, in fact, arisen since the days when the German artist made his name, the display of sensibility being felt to be more potential than mechanical and metronomical

THE singers at the second of Mr. J. Boosey's Ballad Concerts, on the 10th, were Mesdames Blanche Cole, Sherrington, Fennell, and Enriquez, Messrs. Sims Reeves, E. Lloyd, and Maybrick, with Miss K. Roberts as solo-pianist. Four new songs were introduced: 'Night Song to Preciosa,' by M. St. Saens, the organist and pianist of Paris; 'A Song of the Sea,' by Madame Sainton-Dolby; and two ballads by Louisa Gray, 'Early in the Spring Time,' and 'Now and Then.' The vocal quartet, 'Mild as the Moonbeam,' erroneously ascribed to Dr. Arne in the programme, was comascribed to Dr. Arne in the programme, was composed by and introduced in the opera of 'Artaxerxes, by Braham, the famed tenor.

MR. WILLIAM CARTER'S cantata, 'Placida,' will be repeated on the 18th, at the Royal Albert Hall, conducted by the composer, with Mr. George Carter as organist. The Civil Service Musical Society will have an evening concert on the 16th inst. On the 23rd, Haydn's 'Creation,' and Mr. Barnby's cantata, 'Rebekah,' will be performed at Harmoy's cantata, 'Reberan, will be performed at the Oratorio Concerts. On the 26th the Sacred Harmonic Society will revive Handel's 'Deborah,' to be conducted by Sir Michael Costa. The Saturday Afternoon Crystal Palace Concerts will be resumed on the 20th inst., under the direction

#### DRAMA.

LYCEUM THEATRE,—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.—EVERY EVENING, at 7, 'MY TURN NEXT.' Mr. George Belmote.—At 8, the New Drama, 'THE BELLS.' Messrs. Henry Irving, H. Crellin, Mesdames G. Pannecfort, Fanny Heywood.—To conclude with 'PICKWICK.' Messrs. George Belmore, C. Warner, Gaston Murray, and Addison.—Box-Office open daily from Ten till Pice.

#### QUEEN'S THEATRE.

The long-expected version of Lord Lytton's novel, 'The Last Days of Pompeii,' was produced at this theatre on Monday. Mr. John Oxenford was the adapter; but although he carries with him as long a roll of successes as any living dramatist, the result was not unmixed gratification. The management seems to have felt that the chief management seems to have left that the chier use of Lord Lytton's poetical romance was to make it a vehicle for the display of spectacular illustration and local customs. Lord Lytton, however, is too great a name to supply what may be called a libretto for scenic setting, and Mr. John Oxenford is a dramatist of too much reputation to arrange the score for such a purpose. The public arrange the score for such a purpose. The public compared the names prefixed to the piece with the result produced, and suddenly conceived an impression that they had come to see a drama and not a panorama; that, on the whole, they had a not a panorama; that, on the whole, they had a right to expect prominence for actors and not for acrobats and other athletes. So, after some bouts of wrestling and gladiatorial combats in the arena, which stopped the dialogue for a quarter of an hour, the audience proclaimed their belief that the Queen's Theatre is not the Holborn Amphitheatre, nor Astley's, nor the Agricultural Hall. The patrons of these establishments may flock to the combi-

nation of spectacle and gymnastics under notice, just in the degree that the lovers of the drama retire from it. It is impossible to say, therefore, retire from it. It is impossible to say, therefore, that 'The Last Days of Pompeii' may not, after all, be a success. And, indeed, such delicate and pathetic acting as that of Miss Henrietta Hodson as Nydia, the blind girl, deserves to be rescued from the debris left by the spluttering volcano. The madness of Glaucus, too, was so portrayed by Mr. George Rignold as to challenge attention. His earnestness and the force that comes from earnestness were unmistakable; but if he were at times to abate fury and to acquire depth, the merit of his rendering would be enhanced. Mr. Ryder looked picturesque as Arbaces. Whatever the issue of the present theatrical experiment, no one, of course, will estimate by it the literary position of the distinguished novelist or the claims of the dramatic author whose names figure in the announcements.

#### ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

'LE VOYAGE DE M. PERRICHON,' of MM. Labiche and Martin, is the most genuinely amusing play that has been given during the present season of French performances at the St. James's Theatre. Under a clever sketch of manners it hides a good-natured satire upon human infirmity, and its thoroughly laughable story, though it borders constantly upon extravagance, never oversteps the limits of comedy. The lesson taught, is that to a selfish and vain man the continuous acknowledgment of service rendered grows galling, and the frequent sight of a benefactor becomes humiliating, while the presence of one to whom a service has been rendered is caressing to vanity and amour propre. This Rochefoucauldean view of human nature is illustrated in the travels of M. Perrichon, a retired coachbuilder. With his wife, and his daughter Henriette, M. Perrichon starts from Paris for Switzerland and the Mer de Glace. His departure from Paris is shown, his adventures in departure from Paris is shown, his adventures in Switzerland are followed, and the consequences of his actions are allowed to develope themselves after his return home. Two unexpected compagnons de voyage present themselves in the persons of M. Daniel Savary and M. Armand Desroches. Both these men are young and goodlooking, and the object of both in the journey understand in the same are the name of obtaining undertaken is the same,—that, namely, of obtaining the hand of Mdlle. Perrichon. As they know each other, they agree to an amicable and loyal contest. Accident gives Armand at the outset so great an advantage over his rival, that the latter thinks for a while of retiring from the strife. Perrichon, though an inexpert horseman, insists, against his wife's advice, on getting on horseback, armed with spurs. An unexpected display of temper on the part of his steed dismounts him, and sends him rolling towards a precipice. This downward course is arrested by Armand at the peril of his life. The acknowledgments of Perrichon are at first superabundant. Soon, however, his nature reveals itself, and the chorus of praise from those around him becomes wearisome. Daniel watches around him becomes wearisome. Daniel watches with interest the selfishness and cowardice of Perrichon devolope themselves. The ex-coachbuilder is, in fact, as Daniel says, "plus vrai que la nature." He has no idea of concealment or disguise of his own feelings or emotions. Benefiting by the observations he has made, Daniel places himself in a position of apparent danger, and allows himself to be extricated by Perrichon. Wherever he subsequently goes he takes care to vaunt of the prowess of the bourges. takes care to vaunt of the prowess of the bourgeois, who sees in him a living proof of his courage, while Armand only shows him that he is an indiscreet man and a bad rider. In the contest, accordingly, which follows, the voice of the father is on the side of Daniel, whose more meritorious rival is supported by Madame Perrichon and Henriette. How the clever Daniel loses his advantage by his own indiscretion need not be told, the point of the moral being sufficiently clear. A very amusing underplot is afforded by the quarrel in which Perrichon involves himself through his indiscreet comments upon the observa-

tions in the travellers' book at the Mer de Glace. Fresh proof of his poltroonery and the tortuous processes into which it compels him is afforded by this. The character of his adversary, the Commandant Mathieu, is amusing in its sternness towards men and the weakness it displays in its dealings with that can be found in the contract of the contract o towards men and the weakness it displays in its dealings with that sex before which Samson was as powerless as Solomon. The character of Majorin, who receives benefits as though they were his right, and repays them with insolent ingratitude, is also amusing. Of Perrichon, when the piece was first produced, in 1860, at the Gymnase-Dramatique, M. Geoffroy was the exponent. M. Ravel has taken many parts of his famous rival, this part among the number, and has acted them all in a manner that is widely different, but can scarcely be called inferior. M. Perrichon in his hands is recognizable both as an individual and as a hands is recognizable both as an individual and as a type: his fussiness, meddlesomeness, and shiftiness, are characteristic of the bourgeois class from which he is taken; his almost unique frankness and readiness to display the whole of his sufficiently cowardly nature are his own. M. Andrieu played Daniel Savary, the more enterprising lover of Mdlle. Perrichon, with animal spirits that were effective in the early acts but became boisterous towards the close. The tendency of M. Andrieu's acting is to extravagance, which is the more noticeable from being in striking contrast with the moderation of his fellows. Mdlle. Cheri was the picture of a French girl on a journey. The Com-mandant Mathieu of M. Maurice Coste, the Majorin of M. Berret, and the Madame Perrichon of Madame Dubois were good. On Monday in this week 'Frou-Frou,' was given, M. Ravel re-appearing in his original character of Brigard.

#### Dramatic Cossip.

Mr. Boucicault's comedy of 'London Assurance' has been played at the Vaudeville with a cast which, considering the present resources of the stage, must be considered good, though it will not stand comparison with that with which the piece was first given. The chief interest is in the assumption, by Mr. W. Farren, of his father's original character of Sir Harcourt Courtly. Mr. Farren is taking up one by one his father's principal parts. His acting in them is much mellower than that he previously exhibited. Mr. H. Neville is the present *Charles Courtly*, Mr. Clayton is *Dazzle*, Mr. Thorn *Mark Meddle*, Mr. James *Dolly* Spanker, and Miss Amy Fawcett Lady Gay

Mr. H. T. Craven has re-appeared at the Strand Theatre, playing in his own drama, 'The Post-Boy.'

'MDLLE. Aïssé,' a posthumous drama, in verse, by M. Louis Bouilhet, has succeeded at the Odéon 'La Baronne,' which has commenced a series of wanderings, in course of which London will, it is expected, be reached. M. Hugo has read his 'Ruy Blas' at the same theatre. The cast of this will be as follows:—Don Casar, M. Mélingue; Ruy Blas, M. Lafontaine; Don Saluste, M. Geoffroy; Dona Maria, Madame Victoria Lafontaine.

A DRAMA of M. Cresafulli, and a drame-fantastique of M. Ed. Plouvier, are among forthcoming novelties at the Châtelet.

'LES FAUX BONSHOMMES' of M. Sardou is the latest revival at the Paris Vaudeville.

HERR ALBERT TRÄGER has finished a one-act piece, entitled 'Eine Stunde nach der Hochzeit,' which, according to the *Illustrivite Zeitung*, is shortly to be performed at Weimar and also at the Residenz Theatre of Berlin.

'DER MEINEIDBAUER,' the latest popular play from the pen of Herr L. Gruber, has been per-formed with complete success at the Theater an der Wien. The author was repeatedly called before the curtain.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—G. F. R. B.—W. C.—A. M.—W. H. D.—J. M. M.—G. B.—F. A.—R. S. L.—received.

Errata.— P. 16, col. 1, lines 19 and 25 from bottom, for "Brodrib" read Brodribb

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